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15 April 1994

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General

Further on Foreign Ministry News Conference

Comments on GATT Re-Entry

HK1404110194 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT
14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (AFP)—China said Thursday [14 April] that, while its return to GATT does not depend solely on the good will of the United States, it would like US support for its candidacy. "There are 105 contracting parties in GATT and the United States is only one. While we notice the importance of the United States, it is also clear that the United States cannot be equated with GATT," Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang said during a weekly news briefing. Shen was reacting to remarks by US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, who said Tuesday that China must open its market more if it wants to rejoin the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A founding member of GATT, China left the organization after the founding of the communist regime in 1949 and requested readmission in 1986. Beijing wants to rejoin GATT this year in order to take part in the future trade organization that will be created in January 1995. China's reintegration is one of the main topics at the Marrakesh, Morocco, summit where the final GATT accord concluding the Uruguay round is to be signed.

While implicitly rejecting Kantor's criticism, the spokesman said, China wanted the United States to support China's candidacy. "We have also noted that the US government has repeatedly promised to staunchly support China's re-entry to GATT. We hope that that United States will make good on this promise," Shen said.

Comments on Qiandao Lake Incident

HK1404130794 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1203 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (CNS)—Spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shen Guofang, said at today's news briefing that the incident at Qiandao Lake was an accidental event involving tourism which should not have a negative influence on the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan straits.

The spokesman said that the Mainland side also deeply grieved over the accident, and related departments there were conducting a full investigation into the event and were willing to hear the viewpoints and suggestions on the matter from Taiwan compatriots. Mr. Shen said that the further strengthening of personnel exchange and contacts in various sectors between the two sides was in conformity with the interests of the Chinese nation.

Comments on Wei Jingsheng, Tibet

HK1504101794 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
15 Apr 94 p 2

["Special dispatch": "Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Comments on Wei Jingsheng Case and Human Rights Issue"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (TA KUNG PAO)—Shen Guofang made a relatively long statement at today's Foreign Affairs Ministry news briefing in response to questions on the human rights issue raised by a number of reporters.

He said that the human rights issue is very extensive and that China is willing to have international cooperation on the issue of human rights. The case of Wei Jingsheng is not an issue of human rights. I have talked with many reporters about the Wei Jingsheng case and have discovered that reporters do not know very much about him. The so-called human rights do not simply mean releasing criminals, which is irrelevant to human rights.

Regarding the request Warren Christopher made during his visit to China a month ago, when he asked Qian Qichen to solve the problems of the Chinese side's approval of applications for family dependents to visit their relatives in the United States and of releasing 108 Tibetans, Shen Guofang said not without ridicule: I do not know whether reporters have ever been to the U.S. Embassy in China, where there is a long line of people waiting for visas every day. Many people were not able to get their visas to the United States and, as a result, their families were broken up. As a matter of fact, many people do not want to permanently stay in the United States and only wish to visit their relatives and friends there. Regarding the namelist of the 108 Tibetans, we often receive similar lists from western countries. Upon investigation, however, we have found that there are many problems in those lists. Investigation has revealed that some of the people did not exist at all, some had already been released, and other were serving other sentences. When western personalities have given such namelists to us, we have tried to verify the contents and sources with them, but they themselves could not tell us where the information came from.

Comments on Other Topics

HK1504061694 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Apr 94 p 1

[By Xu Yang: "U.S. Urged To Keep GATT Re-Entry Promise"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday called on the U.S. to stand by its pledge to support China's re-entry into GATT and criticized the British parliament for 'erroneous' legislation regarding Hong Kong.

Spokesman Shen Guofang said negotiations are being held with the U.S. about resuming China's status in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

However, although the U.S. is an important nation in GATT, it is only one of the 105 signatory countries, Shen said during the ministry's weekly news conference.

Shen said that China is willing to keep friendly relations with Britain on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

But he criticized the recent report released by a committee in the UK House of Commons.

Shen said the report defended the "erroneous" attitudes of Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten and disregarded basic facts about the HK issue.

Also, he said China maintains that the crisis over inspecting possible nuclear sites in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be settled through talks.

This message has been delivered to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci, the spokesman said.

In other news from the briefing, Shen said:

—The government does not want the recent ship fire on Qiandao Lake, Zhejiang, that killed 24 Taiwanese and eight mainlanders to damage the cultural ties across the Taiwan Straits;

—A National People's Congress (NPC) delegation headed by the Vice Chairman Tian Jiyun of the Standing Committee will leave for New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Australia on Monday.

Comments on Hong Kong Report

HK1404134694 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1140 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Commenting this afternoon on the view of Sino-British relations put forth in the British House of Commons report, foreign ministry spokesman Shen Guofang said that the section on Hong Kong, in total disregard of the facts, actually tries to defend the series of erroneous practices of Chris Patten on the Hong Kong issue and supports him to continue along his mistaken path.

Shen Guofang said that China has not yet received the full text of the report and that a detailed comment would be made following a full study of the report.

On the question of the British side's request for a dialogue with China on human rights, Shen replied that the Chinese Government is always ready to maintain contact with the British side based on equal footing and mutual respect. At the same time, China also maintains contacts with many other countries on the question of human rights. China holds that the concept of human rights covers a great deal of ground. The Chinese Government has declared on numerous occasions that it abides by the World Declaration on Human Rights and will make its due contribution to defending human rights and basic freedoms. China is willing to carry out international cooperation on human rights.

Rejects British Parliament Report

HK1404103194 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (AFP)—China slammed Thursday [14 April] a British parliamentary report that painted a grim picture of post-1997 Hong Kong, depicting Beijing as intransigent on the questions of human rights and democracy.

While admitting that Beijing had yet to make a full study of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee report released Wednesday, foreign ministry spokesman Shen Guofang said an initial reading showed it to be factually incorrect and supportive of London's erroneous policies on Hong Kong. "This report, in total disregard of the facts, actually tries to defend the series of erroneous practices of the British government and (Hong Kong Governor) Chris Patten on the issue of Hong Kong," Shen said. It also "supports them to continue on their wrong way," he added.

The highly critical 100-page report on Sino-British relations up to and after 1997, when the British colony reverts to Chinese rule, said the breakdown in negotiations between Beijing and London signalled "the probable end of the process envisaged in 1984 of a 'through train' to 1997 and beyond. The 'through train' concept, built into the 1984 Basic Law and Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, assumed those elected to the colony's Legislative Council (Legco) in 1995 would continue to serve out their terms after the handover.

However, says the report: "China has announced that the Legco elected in 1995 will be disbanded in 1997, and indeed, the Chinese may seek to undermine its authority before that date. A British government is powerless to prevent this from happening." Shen said the Chinese side would comment further on the report after making a full study of its contents.

Comments on Xi Yang Case

HK1504030094 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 15 Apr 94 p 2

["Special Dispatch": "Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Remarks on Xi Yang Case"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (TA KUNG PAO)—Shen Guofang, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said regarding the case of MING PAO reporter Xi Yang, that the case is being judged and handled independently by the judicial department.

Responding to a question on detention of some pro-democracy elements during the visit of French prime minister to Beijing and Shanghai, Shen Guofang said: First I must correct you, they are not pro-democracy elements, they are criminal elements. Many of them are still on parole, during which period the Chinese judicial

department has the power to take any action, and this is entirely unrelated to the French prime minister's visit to China.

Li Peng Meets U.S., German Businessmen

OW1404160094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met separately with U.S. and German businessmen here this afternoon.

In meeting with John Hennessey, chairman and chief executive of CS First Boston Group Inc., of the U.S.A., Li said he had recently met with executives of several major U.S. securities companies, whose China visits indicated that U.S. entrepreneurs are very interested in expanding cooperation with China, and new content has been added to Sino-U.S. economic links.

He said that it is a success that China entrusted U.S. securities companies to issue bonds and stocks.

Li noted China's stock market, still in its experimental stage, is very young. "We will do the work well according to China's own conditions and reform plans, as well as drawing lessons from successful experience of other countries", he added.

He pointed out that China's market is open to all American entrepreneurs who are willing to conduct mutually beneficial cooperation with China. China hopes to improve and develop Sino-U.S. ties in every aspect, he said.

The Chinese premier hoped that U.S. entrepreneurs would not let the opportune moment slip out of their fingers.

Li continued that China's economy has kept a developing momentum but communications, transportation, energy and infrastructure facilities still lag behind in the country's national economy, adding that these fields, in which lie broad prospects for Sino-foreign cooperation, will be focused on in the country's development drive.

Li also briefed the guests on China's financial and tax reforms.

Hennessey said that it is his firm's long-term strategy to cooperate with China and his company will participate in the construction of China's key fields.

In meeting with Hermann Scholl, chairman of the board of Germany's Robert Bosch GmbH, Li said that Bosch, whose techniques and products enjoy a good name in China, is a good cooperative partner of the country.

He noted that there is a long history and remarkable achievement for Sino-German cooperation in trade and techniques, adding that last year's China tour by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl opened new prospects for the two countries' economic and trade links.

Scholl said that the first visit he made after he took office as chairman was to China and this showed the positive desire of Bosch to enhance cooperation with China.

He noted that his firm will play a role in helping China develop such fields as advanced machinery manufacturing industry.

Gu Yongjiang Discusses GATT Reentry With Kantor

OW1504014394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Marrakesh, April 14 (XINHUA)—The United States will continue to support China's efforts to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said here today.

Kantor was speaking after discussions of Sino-U.S. relations and China's re-entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) with Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Gu Yongjiang.

Gu, who is heading a delegation to GATT's ministerial meeting here, expressed the hope that the negotiation process would be sped up for China to re-enter GATT and become a founding member of the WTO.

He reaffirmed China's principles in the negotiations, which are to seek a balance between rights and duties and China's status as a developing country.

Kantor said that the development of Sino-U.S. relations was "beneficial not only to the two countries, but also to the whole world."

He also noted that the two sides should continue consultations to solve the existing problems in the negotiations.

The two sides have agreed in principle to start a new round of bilateral talks in Washington next month on China's re-entry into GATT.

The ministerial meeting, which started in the Moroccan city Tuesday to sign the Uruguay round trade accords reached last December under GATT, will end Friday.

World Bank Approves Loan For River Project

OW1504033894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0316
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Washington, April 14 (XINHUA)—The World Bank approved today a loan of 570 million U.S. dollars to support an irrigation and power generation project along northern China's Yellow River.

The "Xiaolangdi multipurpose project" finances construction of a 154-meter-high rock fill dam, with a reservoir, 15 large tunnels and a spillway to divert the river, handle floods, generate power and control sediment.

The dam will protect about 103 million people and billions of dollars in housing, roads, factories and power plants from possible catastrophic floods, and reduce sediment flow.

The project, in the fertile and heavily populated Xiaolangdi region along the Yellow River, will prevent floods that could cause billions of dollars in damage and the loss of thousands of lives.

Flooding problems along the Yellow River date back thousands of years, as do China's efforts to regulate the river. China has considered the project for about 40 years, which was formally identified by the World Bank in 1989.

The loan approved today, extending from 20 to 35 years, included a loan of 460 million dollars from the World Bank and a credit of 110 million from its affiliate, the International Development Association.

U.S. Envoy Does Not Rule Out Sanctions Against DPRK

SK1504010194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (YONHAP)—Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, says that sanctions against North Korea could be imposed if Pyongyang refused to comply with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

Gallucci issued the warning at a press conference here Thursday following a meeting with his Chinese counterpart Qin Huasun. "But we believe resolution (of the North Korean nuclear issue) through dialogue is the best way," Gallucci said.

He noted that IAEA Director-general Hans Blix is to report on the problem to the U.N. Security Council next month. The council will then discuss follow-up measures including sanctions if no progress is made in the IAEA's efforts to inspect North Korean facilities, he said.

Gallucci said he has exchanged views not only on the nuclear row but also on overall security on the Korean peninsula with Chinese Government officials. The talks were productive and helpful, Gallucci said, adding that he gives high marks to the Chinese Government's position. He thus hinted that China was playing a more active role in trying to influence Pyongyang than generally thought.

Gallucci said he will continue to have close consultations with China, Japan and South Korea on the North Korean problem. He said a third round of U.S.-North Korean high-level talks could be held if Pyongyang honored its agreement with Washington reached in New York on Feb. 25, which set two conditions—acceptance of IAEA inspections and inter-Korean dialogue on exchanging special envoys.

Asked what the United States would do if China opposed U.N. economic sanctions against North Korea, Gallucci refused to speculate on how individual Security Council members would act.

Winding up a three-day visit to China, Gallucci is scheduled to leave for Seoul Friday.

General Says 26 Killed in Helicopter Downings

OW1404222794 Beijing XINHUA in English 2214 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Washington, April 14 (XINHUA)—A total of 26 personnel were killed in today's incident in which two U.S. Army helicopters were shot down by two U.S. fighter planes in Northern Iraq, the chief of staff for European Command said.

General Richard Keller told reporters at a hook-up news briefing in the Defense Department that there were 26 aircrew and passengers involved in the incident and "we have no reports of survivors."

"This total includes 15 U.S. personnel, three Turkish officers, one French officer, two British officers and five Kurdish passengers," said Keller who is in the European theater command center where he has been monitoring the events of this tragedy.

The incident took place at about 35 miles north of Irbil in Iraq at about 0735 GMT today.

One F-15c aircraft fired one AIM-120 Amraam missile, and the other F-15c fired one AIM-9 Sidewinder missile downing the two UH-60 helicopters, Keller said.

He noted that at the time of the incident, the F-15c aircraft were conducting a routine patrol of the northern no-fly exclusion zone.

The U.S. helicopters were mistakenly identified as Iraqi Hind helicopters, he added.

"We are in communication with our search and rescue team at the crash site at the present time," Keller said, "two aircraft with 26 remains in fact have departed that site" for a Turkish air base at Diyarbakir tonight.

XINHUA Reports Bosnian Serbs Ban U.S. Journalists

OW1504034094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0318 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (XINHUA)—The Bosnian Serbs' Information Ministry has decided to revoke press credentials for all American journalists working in "the Serbian republic" and banned them from the territory as of today.

The ministry said that as of April 14, work credentials of American journalists are revoked and they are forbidden from entering the territory of the self-styled Bosnian Serb republic.

It also said that press credentials and visas of all foreign journalists issued by the UN peacekeeping forces are no longer valid.

The move followed NATO air strikes against Serb positions around the UN-designated "safe area" of Gorazde on April 10 and 11. The Serbs accused the United States of siding with the Muslims and being directly involved in the Bosnian civil war, and regarded it as an "aggressor."

For a long time, Bosnian Serb authorities have been dissatisfied with the "distorted and anti-Serb reports" filed by U.S. journalists.

On Tuesday, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia revoked press credentials for the AFP News Agency and the CNN TV Network and denied a WASHINGTON POST reporter's visa to enter Serbia.

UN Council Condemns Blocking of UNPROFOR Movement

OW1504051394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0456
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] United Nations, April 14 (XINHUA)—The UN Security Council today condemned Bosnian Serbs for blocking the movement of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia.

The council said in a statement that the actions, which affect the safe and free movement of UNPROFOR personnel, have violated the Security Council's resolutions.

The statement said that "the council affirms its full support for UNPROFOR in its execution of the council's relevant resolutions."

The council "demands that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, allow UNPROFOR unimpeded freedom of movement, and refrain from any further actions which could threaten the safety of UNPROFOR personnel."

Reports of Serbs' blocking of UNPROFOR movement came after NATO launched air strikes against Serb positions around the eastern Bosnian town of Gorazde on April 10 and 11.

UN To Send Team to Disputed Area Between Chad, Libya

OW1504053994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0527
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] United Nations, April 14 (XINHUA)—The UN Security Council adopted a resolution today to pave the way for Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to send a reconnaissance team to Aouzou strip, a disputed area between Libya and Chad.

On April 4, Libya and Chad signed an agreement concerning the practical modalities for the implementation

of the judgment delivered by the international court of justice regarding the Aouzou strip.

They agreed that the withdrawal of Libyan administration and troops from Aouzou should start on April 15, under the supervision of a mixed team of 25 Chadian officers, 25 Libyan officers and UN observers.

Butrus-Ghali wrote to the Security Council Wednesday on his intention to send a reconnaissance team to the area to conduct a survey of conditions on the ground for the possible deployment of UN observers to monitor the Libyan withdrawal.

Noting that the team would travel to Libya by UN aircraft, the Security Council decided that paragraph 4 of Resolution 748, which imposed sanctions, including aviation embargo, on Libya, should not apply in respect of the UN aircraft flying to or from Libya for the purpose of conveying the team.

Resolution 748 was adopted in March 1992 because of Libya's refusal to hand over to the United States and Britain two Libyan suspects for the Pan Am jet bombing over Scotland in 1988 which killed 270 people.

U.S. Government To Provide Financial Aid to Kenya

OW1404222894 Beijing XINHUA in English 2216
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Nairobi, April 14 (XINHUA)—The United States has decided to provide seven million U.S. dollars to the Kenyan Government to promote construction of development projects in the country.

An agreement signed here today by the United States Information Service and the Kenyan Government said that the money will ensure the continuation of these projects in family planning, primary and preventive health services, agricultural research and rural infrastructure.

According to the agreement, about half of the funds will go to family planning services projects.

About 2.5 million U.S. dollars will go to agriculture research projects, the agreement said.

United States & Canada

U.S. Vice President Meets Song Jian, Wu Yi

OW1404122694 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0241 GMT 14 Mar 94

[By reporter Ying Qian (2019 6197)]

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—On the morning of 13 April at the White House, U.S. Vice President Albert Gore met with Song Jian, head of the Chinese Government science and technology delegation, state councillor, and minister in charge of the State

Science and Technology Commission; and Wu Yi, head of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation, and minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation. They held frank and friendly conversations [tan shuai you hao de jiao tan 0982 3764 0645 1170 4104 0074 6151].

Gore extended his welcome to Song Jian and Wu Yi on their U.S. visits and on their respective attendance to the sixth session of the Sino-U.S. Science and Technology Cooperation Joint Committee and the eighth session of the Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade. Gore said: We are very happy with the convening of the two sessions. Strengthening U.S.-Chinese scientific, technological, economic, and trade cooperation will be beneficial to both the United States and China and to the two countries people.

He said: "President Clinton and I believe that it suits our mutual interests for the United States to establish close and friendly relations with a strong, stable, and prosperous China."

Song Jian said: The Chinese Government has always attached importance to Sino-U.S. relations, and has repeatedly expressed its views on developing Sino-U.S. relations and its principled stance on bilateral issues. Chinese leaders have repeatedly stressed that both China and the United States should have more trust in each other, reduce troubles, enhance cooperation, and avoid [bu gao 0008 2269] confrontations.

Song Jian said: The Chinese scientific, technological, economic, and trading circles are willing to increase contacts, foster close cooperation, and enhance mutual understandings with their American counterparts. Such activities are conducive to scientific and technological progress, economic prosperity, exchanges and visits among the people of the two countries. He expressed his hope that both China and the United States will hold consultations to resolve problems concerning Sino-U.S. relations on a basis of mutual respects, equality, and mutual benefit in an effort to develop broader prospects in bilateral cooperation and exchanges between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to the United States Li Daoyu attended the meeting.

Clinton Confirms Shoot-Down of U.S. Helicopters in Iraq

OW1404161494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Washington, April 14 (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bill Clinton confirmed that two U.S. F-15 fighter planes today shot down two U.S. Army helicopters over Northern Iraq.

Clinton express condolences to the families of those who lost their lives.

The helicopters carrying 26 U.N. high-level personnel were destroyed with all passengers dead, CNN reported.

Clinton Warns Serbs Not To Treat UN, NATO as Enemies

OW1404203094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Washington, April 14 (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bill Clinton warned today that the Serbs would make a mistake to treat the U.N. and NATO forces as enemies.

Clinton told reporters at a news conference that "that is not what we are doing. We are trying to get them to honor their word, and they would be making a mistake to do that."

American warplanes, under U.N. and NATO direction, carried out air strikes against Serbian positions near the besieged Muslim enclave of Gorade this week.

But Clinton reminded the Serbs that the U.S. had taken no action through NATO to try to win a military victory for their adversaries.

"What we have done is taken military action in Bosnia through NATO with the approval of the United Nations to get them to honor the U.N. rules and to encourage them to do what they say they wish to, which is to engage in negotiations," Clinton noted.

He said that "the Serbs would be making a mistake to start treating the United Nations and NATO forces as adverse combatants."

Clinton also said he was encouraged by news reports suggesting that the Serbs are willing to cease their offensive against Gorade and to return to negotiating table.

Perry Takes Responsibility for Helicopter Tragedy

OW1404194494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Washington, April 14 (XINHUA)—U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry said here today he took "full responsibility" for the incident in which two U.S. helicopters were shot down by two U.S. fighter planes in Northern Iraq this morning.

Perry told reporters at a special news briefing that the helicopters were Army UH-60 Blackhawk and the fighter planes were Air Force F-15s.

The incident took place at approximately 35 miles north of Irbil in Iraq at about 3:30 am eastern daylight time when the helicopters were attacked by missiles fired by the fighter planes.

"Apparently the U.S. helicopters were mistakenly identified as Iraqi Hind helicopters operating in the northern no-fly exclusion zone," Perry said.

There were about 12 American crew members on the two helicopters and more than 20 passengers including U.N. officers from several nations.

Visiting British Defense Minister Malcolm Rifkind said at the news briefing that two British officers were likely to be killed in the incident.

Perry expressed regrets over the tragic incident, adding that "I take full responsibility for today's tragedy" and "I pledge that I will take a direct role in ensuring that the investigation is conducted as thoroughly, as quickly, as possible."

General John Shalikashvili also expressed "deep sorrow and regret" over the incident, saying that "as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff I feel a sense of personal responsibility for this tragedy and the loss of so many lives."

LIAOWANG Asserts MFN Status 'Not a Bestowal'

HK1404102594 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 14, 4 Apr 94 p 45

[International commentary] by Li Changjiu (2621 7022 0036) "The Most Favored Nation Status Is Not a Bestowal"]

[Text] Two countries' most favored nation [MFN] status is an equal and mutually beneficial arrangement and a basis for both sides to conduct normal trade. It is beneficial to both sides and not a bestowal provided by one side to the other. Prior to his China tour in March, U.S. Secretary of State Christopher visited Australia. During his visit, Australian Foreign Minister Evans explicitly said: "It is our opinion that MFN is not something preferential but is a normal basis for trade." But when Christopher visited China, he still regarded MFN as a carrot and linked it to the human rights issue.

Sino-U.S. relations are not based on the same social system, the same concept value, or on the same ideology but are established on the basis of common interests. Despite their different concepts on value and human rights, Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations have rapidly developed since the signing of a bilateral trade agreement in Beijing which provided each other with MFN status in 1979. Sino-U.S. trade volume increased from \$2.45 billion in 1979 to \$27.65 billion last year. Deputy U.S. trade representative Barshefsky told the U.S. Congress that direct investments by U.S. businessmen in China totaled more than \$7 billion; in 1993, U.S. business investments in China amounted to \$3 billion, some 550 U.S. firms had established offices in China, and 500 major U.S. firms regarded their investments in China as one of their strategic development targets.

China needs developed countries' capital, technology, and equipment for its modernization. When talking about investment prospects in China recently, U.S. trade

representative Kantor predicted that in the coming 10 years, China's investment in basic facilities construction alone will amount to \$500 billion; the United States has competitive strong points in the fields of telecommunications, highway, and heavy machinery. Some U.S. economic experts estimate that if the United States can obtain 1 percent of these contracts, this will create tens of thousands of employment opportunities in the United States. Following the sustained, rapid, and steady development of China's economy, China's imports will continuously increase. China's imports amounted to \$103.95 billion last year and if they grow at 9 percent per annum, they will amount to \$1,000 billion in the year 2000. This serves as a large market for the world. As long as the United States maintains normal economic and trade relations, China will become an increasingly important market for U.S. investment, commodities, and labor force.

A host of facts prove or suggest that mutual MFN status between China and the United States is beneficial to the two countries and their peoples. If the United States abolishes China's MFN status, China's interests will be damaged but the U.S. Government is clearly aware of the following points: First, China has a large population and relies mainly on its domestic market. Last year, China's exports amounted to \$91.77 billion. Deducting the one-fourth export volume of the "three-capital" enterprises and some of the export commodities manufactured in the business form of "three come's and one compensatory" [processing provided raw materials, processing according to provided samples, assembling with provided components, and compensatory trade], China's exports do not account for a large percentage of its GNP. China relies mainly on its domestic market and its ability to rely on its own efforts is strong. Second, China's opening up is omnidirectional and it is willing to develop economic and trade relations with other countries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. So far, businessmen from more than 100 countries and regions in the world have come to China for investment. Last year, investment agreements between China and foreign businessmen amounted to \$110.852 billion and the investments actually made totaled \$25.759 billion, of which U.S. investments accounted for only a small percentage.

Many Americans understand that, should the United States abolish China's MFN status, U.S. losses would not be smaller than China's because it could lose a large market for investment, commodities, and labor force. After Christopher's visit to China, the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee held a seminar on Sino-U.S. relations in Washington on 15 March. At the seminar, some famous entrepreneurs called on the Clinton administration to separate the human rights issue from China's MFN status and to unconditionally renew China's MFN status. Clarkson, vice president of the Boeing Company, said that the company "fully supports renewal of China's MFN status" and hoped that the U.S. Congress would abolish its annual debate on this issue. Denholm, general

manager of Chrysler—the third largest automobile company in the United States—recently asked the Clinton administration to separate the human rights issue from renewal of China's MFN status. He pointed out that, at the same time as the United States was using the human rights issue to exert pressure on China, the German Government had expressed its readiness to provide preferential financial aid to create conditions for Mercedes-Benz and Chrysler to build a factory in China, adding that the United States would harm itself in using the human rights issue to impose trade sanctions against China. Worlick, in charge of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, expressed the same uneasiness by saying that, in retaliating against China, large U.S. companies could be the first to suffer. His company has joined the project to build a modernized telephone system in China. Worlick said: Only two of every 100 people in China have telephone sets. There is huge potential in this respect in a country with 1.1 billion people and "by the year 2000, China will have the biggest telecommunications network in the world." Worlick added: The American Telegraph and Telephone Company must remain in a favorable position, otherwise it will lose its leading position among its opponents, like France, Germany, Sweden, and Japan. In a speech on 23 March, President Clinton said that "the United States absolutely needs to renew China's MFN status." This indicates that President Clinton has a good idea of how things stand. The problem is that some so-called idealists in the United States are ignorant about China and the world and unwilling to lay down the obsolete weapons of carrots and sticks. However, we believe that reality is the best teacher to awaken these "idealists" to the facts.

Qian Qichen Meets Canadian Doctor's Widow

OW1504100694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met here this morning with Ella Endicott, widow of Dr. James Endicott, in the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

Dr. Endicott, a renowned Canadian peace champion, is regarded as a life-long friend of the Chinese people.

Dr. Endicott was born into a missionary family in Leshan city, in China's Sichuan Province, in December 1898, and died in Toronto, Canada, in November 1993.

Seminar Commemorates Dr. Endicott

OW1404142894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1400
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—A seminar was held here today to commemorate Dr. James Endicott, a renowned Canadian peace champion and a life-long friend of the Chinese people.

Among the participants were Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Huang Hua, president of the

China Society for People's Friendship Studies, Canadian Ambassador to China Fred Bild and members of the Endicott family.

Dr. Endicott was born into a missionary family in Leshan city, in China's Sichuan Province, in December 1898, and died in Toronto, Canada, in November 1993.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) in August last year conferred on him the honorific title of "friendship ambassador," together with a certificate.

In accordance with his last wishes, Mrs. Endicott and his children brought his ashes to spread on the river that flows by Leshan, his "second homeland".

In his speech, Huang Hua described Dr. Endicott as a foreign friend who sympathized with and supported the Chinese people in their just struggle.

"Dr. Endicott devoted his entire life, energy and wisdom to the Chinese people's revolution and national development, to friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples and to world peace," Huang said, adding that Endicott made significant contributions in all these endeavors.

Recalling the century-old friendly ties the Endicotts have with China, CPAFFC Vice-President Xu Qun expressed the hope that there will be more and more friends who will, just as Dr. Endicott did, concern themselves with the cause of Sino-Canadian friendship and make it more bright.

A speech written by Bishop K. H. Ting, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the China Christian Council, was delivered for him because he could not be present for health reasons.

Dr. James Endicott's son Stephen Endicott and son-in-law William Small also spoke at the seminar.

Mrs. Endicott presented to the China National Library via CPAFFC the one-volume edition of "The Canadian Far East Newsletter", edited and published by Dr. Endicott from 1948 to 1992, which reported objectively China's socialist construction and rebutted anti-China allegations in the West.

Central Eurasia

Businessmen To Accompany Li Peng on Central Asia Visit

OW1304161894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440
GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—A delegation of leading Chinese business executives will travel with Premier Li Peng on his official visit to four Central Asian nations next week, as a way to boost bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

This will be the first time for a delegation of business figures to accompany a top government leader on a trip abroad.

The entrepreneurs' delegation will be led by President Zheng Hongye of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). It will include executives of the China National Construction Engineering Corporation, China National Petroleum Corporation, China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation, China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, and an iron-steel industrial and trade group, which has grown largely from the previous China Metallurgical Import and Export Corporation.

For the business figures to travel with the head of government has been arranged in the light of international practice, said Zheng Hongye in an interview with XINHUA.

He added that it would on the one hand help enrich the program and results of the visit, and on the other hand, serve to propel bilateral economic and trade cooperation, thus helping the Chinese entrepreneurs to open up the world market.

The new practice, introduced against the backdrop of China's efforts to speed up the establishment of a socialist market economy, is very conducive to the expansion of foreign economic and technological cooperation, Zheng said, adding: "This is also meant to let diplomacy better serve reform, opening and economic development."

An advance group has made a study tour of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan, with what Zheng called "generally good" results.

During Premier Li's visit, the Chinese entrepreneurs will meet and talk with their local counterparts on possibilities or even specific projects of cooperation in the fields of construction, textiles, electronics, telecommunications, metallurgy, petro-chemical and mineral resources, with the prospect of signing a range of agreements or letters of intent, according to Zheng.

The CCPIT last year welcomed large groups of business personalities who travelled with leaders of their countries on trips to China.

"This has produced a positive impact on the enhancement of mutual understanding and cooperation between Chinese and foreign business circles," Zheng said.

China and the four Central Asian nations, which are close neighbors, with highly complementary economies, enjoy vast potential for expanding cooperation, Zheng said.

The arrangement for business figures to travel with the first top Chinese leader on a visit to Central Asia reflects the importance China attaches to developing trade and economic cooperation with the four nations, he said.

Russian Army Chief Leaves Beijing for Home

OW1404110794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—M. P. Kolesnikov, chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of Russia, left for home here today by special plane after winding up his four-day China visit.

Among those who saw him off at the airport were Cao Gangchuan, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), and Beijing-based Russian diplomatic envoys.

The Russian guests went on the trip at the invitation of Zhang Wannian, PLA chief of the general staff. Besides Beijing, the Russian Army officers also visited Shanghai.

CIS Nations To Set Up Collective Security Committee

OW1504024594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (XINHUA)—The defense ministers of 11 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) adopted documents to establish a CIS collective security committee during an extraordinary meeting here today.

Except Moldova, military leaders of all CIS members including Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine attended the meeting.

Moldova, whose parliament allowed the country to join the CIS last week, has repeatedly stressed that it only accedes to the CIS' economic agreements instead of military ones in view of its independence.

The meeting also approved a draft declaration on security coordination among the CIS member states and their stance toward the "partnership for peace" plan of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The declaration pointed out that the signatories should not use force against one another and that the treaty on collective security has laid the foundation for the establishment of a Euro-Asian defensive alliance.

It also said that its signatories regard the "partnership for peace" plan as a practical choice which is aimed at enhancing an all-European cooperation mechanism based on the conference of security and cooperation in Europe without enlarging NATO.

The "partnership for peace" plan will allow former Soviet-led Warsaw Pact members to take part in peace-keeping, military exercises and other NATO activities without becoming NATO members.

China Reportedly Buys Three Russian Submarines
HK1504044094 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
15 Apr p 11

[By reporter Lu Te-yun (4151 1795 0336): "Mainland China Buys Three K-Class Submarines From Russia"]

[Text] Taipei—The age in which noises like the sounds of drums and gongs made by mainland Chinese submarines will soon be over. Overseas information shows that mainland China has ordered three large kilo-class K110 diesel-powered attack submarines from Russia. Their operational level of silence is quite high, and they will constitute a threat to shipping safety in Taiwan waters and the entire western Pacific.

Sources pointed out that the unit price of the three K110 submarines ordered by the mainland is possibly around \$250 million, and three quarters of the payment will be made in the form of barter trade. The mainland also used this form for most of the payment in buying 26 Su-27 fighter planes from Russia. Since this transaction includes importing Russian technology and personnel to develop the capacity to produce K-class submarines, the main force of submarines using traditional motive power of the mainland navy may possibly be K-class submarines.

However, Russia is not satisfied with the mainland's "buying only" three submarines and is ready to ask the mainland to buy more "to show sincerity," and may expresse reservations about the transfer of technology during the upcoming visit to Russia of Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission and admiral of the mainland navy.

A national report published at the end of March this year predicted that the mainland may put the K-class submarines on the list of arms to be obtained from Russia. However, when asked about the matter, Taipei naval officers were still quite surprised and pointed out that at present the mainland has only six "quite modern" Han-class nuclear-powered attack submarines and that although it has over 80 Ming-class (model 035) and R-class (model 033) traditional diesel-powered submarines, more than half of them cannot not perform on the high seas, and they are old and make a great deal of noise in operation. If in addition to the nuclear-powered submarines, the mainland obtains K-class submarines from Russia, and if Taipei wants to carry out a counter-blockade to safeguard shipping, the two existing Stego-saur submarines are not enough in terms of fighting capacity.

Northeast Asia

Qian Says DPRK Issue 'Improved' Following UN Statement

OW1404005894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0034 GMT
14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 KYODO—The North Korean nuclear situation has improved since the UN Security

Council adopted a statement last month urging it to let inspectors finish their checks, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told a Japanese newspaper executive.

Qian said also he understood Pyongyang's reasons for immediately denouncing the statement, the chairman of the Japanese-language TOKYO SHIMBUN, Miichiro Kato, told reporters in Beijing after the interview Wednesday [13 April].

This is because North Korea insists that the issue should be resolved in negotiations with the United States, without United Nations intervention, Kato quoted Qian as saying.

The U.S. had lobbied Security Council members to pass a resolution that would have prodded North Korea to accept international inspections of its nuclear sites, suspected of being part of a weapons development program.

China, Pyongyang's last remaining major ally, convinced the security council to adopt the nonbinding statement, however, stressing the need for dialogue and warning against isolating North Korea further.

On Wednesday, Qian said, "since the UN Security Council announced the presidential statement, it appears that (the situation) is heading gradually in a positive direction."

"North Korea was against the issue being discussed by the Security Council, so I understand its denial (of the statement)," Qian added.

The foreign minister said that there were "absolutely" no plans for North Korean President Kim Il-song to visit China or for Beijing leaders to journey to Pyongyang.

Regarding the renewal by the U.S. of most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status for China, Qian stressed that support for an extension of the status, to be decided on by Washington in June, is "very strong" among American business leaders.

"If the U.S. does not want its economic relationship with China severed, then problems should be resolved," he said Qian, without mentioning Washington's linkage of human rights concerns with a renewal of MFN.

On the possibility of Japan obtaining a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, Qian said there were differing opinions among UN member nations, adding that no formal discussions are scheduled on the issue.

ROK Withdraws Demand for Exchange of Envoys With DPRK

OW1504061394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0554
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Seoul, April 15 (XINHUA)—South Korea announced today that it has withdrawn unconditionally its demand for exchange of special envoys with the North as a condition for Pyongyang to hold further high-level talks with Washington.

The announcement was made by Yi Yong-tok, deputy prime minister and head of the National Unification Board (NUB), after a cabinet meeting on reunification and national security policy here.

The move will likely increase pressure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to allow additional inspection of its nuclear sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), analysts here said.

Seoul and Washington said earlier that a third round of U.S.-DPRK high-level talks could be held if Pyongyang honored an agreement reached with Washington in New York on February 25.

The agreement set two preconditions—acceptance of IAEA inspections and resumption of inter-Korean dialogue on the exchange of special envoys.

However, the DPRK insisted that the third round of U.S.-DPRK talks should be held since it has already met the two conditions.

The South Korean government has determined that it is impossible to resolve DPRK's nuclear issue only through an exchange of special envoys since the DPRK has "clearly shown that it has no intention of doing so," Yi said.

Consequently, the government has decided against setting the envoy exchange as a condition for a third round of U.S.-DPRK high-level talks, he explained.

However, Yi said, there is no change in the government's position that "the nuclear problem will have to be resolved above everything else."

South Korea and the DPRK have held eight rounds of working-level talks on the exchange of special envoys at the truce village of Panmunjom since last October, but failed to reach any agreement due to differences on the issue.

"Inter-Korean dialogue must go on for mutual and simultaneous inspections of each other's nuclear facilities based on the joint declaration for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula," Yi said.

Today's cabinet meeting also decided that South Korea will accept all DPRK's "escapees from Pyongyang-run logging camps" in Siberia, Russia, who wish to settle in the South.

Some 170 escapees, out of an estimated 25,000 loggers at Siberian logging camps, are said to be "seeking asylum" in South Korea, according to official sources here.

On Thursday, Russia expressed its willingness to help South Korea resettle DPRK's loggers in Siberia. Seoul and Moscow will soon hold working-level discussion on this question.

Shanghai Establishes 'Sistership Ties' With ROK's Pusan

OW1304114094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Shanghai, April 13 (XINHUA)—China's largest port of Shanghai has established sistership ties with Pusan Port of the Republic of Korea (ROK).

A signing ceremony to the effect was held here Tuesday [12 April].

The Shanghai port has so far set up sistership ties with eight foreign ports. The previous seven are the ports of Seattle, New Orleans, the New Jersey Port in the United States, Osaka and Yokohama in Japan, Antwerp in Belgium and Marseilles in France.

As the biggest port in the ROK, Pusan Port handled a total of almost 70 million ton of goods last year.

Since the two countries set up diplomatic relations in 1991 and especially since Shanghai and Pusan became sister cities in 1993, trade between the two sides has increased greatly.

The two ports pledged to further their co-operation in shipping, technology, information and personnel exchanges.

Li Lanqing Meets ROK Entrepreneur

OW1404131394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing met here today with Chong Mun-ku, chairman of the Hyundai Precision & Ind. Co., Ltd of the Republic of Korea.

Chong has been here since Tuesday [12 April] as guest of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade.

Rong Yiren Meets Japanese Entrepreneurs

OW1504095594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren met here today with Yoshiro Takasaki, chairman of the Toyo Seikan Kaisha Company, and Jinemon Konishi, chairman of the Konishi Foundation for International Exchanges of Japan.

During the meeting, Rong spoke highly of the important role that the late Tatsunosuke Takasaki, father of Yoshiro, played in developing Sino-Japanese people-to-people friendship and economic and trade ties, as well as in the normalization of bilateral diplomatic relations.

He also praised the son for his continued efforts to further the relations between the two countries.

"Chinese people will never forget the contributions Tatsunosuke Takasaki made in this regard," the vice-president added.

Yoshiro Takasaki said that, like his father, he would spare no effort for the development of the bilateral ties.

In addition, Rong expressed his appreciation for the work Konishi did to promote bilateral friendly co-operation.

Konishi, who used to be the chief secretary to Tatsunosuke Takasaki, told Rong that to develop the friendship in a sustained way, many famous entrepreneurs and politicians were accompanying them on the visit.

Rong pointed out that more Japanese investment is flowing into China, and the potential for two-way trade is very great.

The Japanese guests arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of the Beijing municipal government.

During their stay here they have acquainted themselves with Beijing's investment environment, and discussed new co-operative projects with departments concerned, such as the Beijing general agriculture, industry and commerce corporation.

Near East & South Asia

Vietnamese Military Leader Visits Nanjing

OW1404223394 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 94

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Lt. General Fang Zuqi, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, cordially met with a high-level Vietnamese military delegation at the Jinling Hotel on the evening of 12 April. The delegation is led by Dao Dinh Luyen, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army. Present at the meeting were Chen Bingde, chief of staff of the Nanjing Military Region; and Dong Liangju, director of the general office of the Chinese General Staff Department [title as heard], who was accompanying the Vietnamese delegation on the trip. During the meeting, political commissar Fang Zuqi extended his welcome to the visitors on behalf of all officers and men of the Nanjing Military Region.

Fang Zuqi said: China and Vietnam are connected by mountains and rivers. A long history of friendly exchanges exists between the peoples and the armies of the two countries. During the current visit to China, Chief of General Staff Dao Dinh Luyen has brought along with him the friendly feelings of the Vietnamese people and army toward us.

The political commissar happily recalled the hospitality accorded him by the Vietnamese people when he was accompanying Yu Yongbo, director of the Chinese General Political Department, on a visit to Vietnam in

December 1993. He hoped that the Vietnamese chief of General Staff would feel at home in Nanjing.

Chief of General Staff Dao Dinh Luyen said: Since the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the two countries have been constantly increasing their exchanges in all fields. The Vietnamese people will never forget the great assistance and support given them by the Chinese people.

He said: Since our arrival in Nanjing, we have witnessed your achievements in reform and opening up. Nanjing is one of the more economically developed regions in China. You have taken the lead in economic construction and reforms and have gained a great deal of good experience. Your experience inspires us very much.

Also present at the meeting were Ma Qingming and Wang Yonghuai, persons in charge of the involved departments of the Nanjing Military Region. The Vietnamese delegation arrived in Nanjing from Beijing by special plane on the morning of 12 April. The visitors were met at the airport by political commissar Fang Zuqi and Chief of Staff Chen Bingde.

Further on Visit

OW1404224894 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 94

[From the "News" program]

[Text] A high-level Vietnamese military delegation headed by General Dao Dinh Luyen, chief of staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, yesterday visited an infantry division of the Nanjing Military Region in the company of Lt. Gen. Fang Zuqi, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, and Maj. Gen. Chen Bingde, chief of staff of the region. The guests were warmly welcomed by the officers and men of the unit.

After the Vietnamese delegation arrived at the unit by automobile, a solemn ceremony was held to welcome the guests. The Vietnamese guests heard a report on the unit and inspected company order and the production and daily life service centers of a regiment. At a parade field, the guests watched a military training demonstration using live bullets and a demonstration of offensive tactics by infantry squads using live bullets.

During the visit, chief of staff Dao Ding Luyen said: This division is a heroic unit with a glorious tradition. Its commanders and fighters have come from the people and they serve the people. They maintain very close ties with the people. At present, the Armed Forces of Vietnam and China are in a comparatively peaceful environment. They should not only protect their countries but also serve their economic construction. We share common objectives and ideals. During their stay in Nanjing, the Vietnamese guests inspected factory 3503 and the Nanjing Radio Plant and toured scenic spots.

The Vietnamese delegation left Nanjing by a special plane yesterday afternoon for a visit to Shanghai. The guests were seen off by Political Commissar Fang Zuqi and other military leaders.

Singapore, PRC To Expand Mail, Telecommunications Work

OW0604122494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143
GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Singapore, April 6 (XINHUA)—Singapore and China will cooperate in posts and telecommunications in an effort to improve services between the two countries, the Singaporean Ministry of Communications announced here today.

The two countries will sign an agreement in this regard during a visit to China by Singapore Minister for Communications Mah Bow Tan from April 7 to 14, the ministry said.

The agreement, to be effective from Friday [8 April], will provide a framework to further promote, expand and improve postal and telecommunications services between Singapore and China based on each country's development plans for postal and telecommunications services and technologies, the ministry said.

NPC Delegation Leaves for Thailand, Philippines

OW1504085694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—A delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress left here today for a goodwill visit to Thailand and the Philippines.

The delegation led by the committee Chairman Zhu Liang was invited respectively by the committee of the House of Representatives of Thailand Congress and the two chambers' Committee on Foreign Relations of the Congress of the Philippines.

Near East & South Asia

Li Peng Meets Bangladesh Foreign Minister

OW1404131594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China would like to maintain and develop friendly relations with all countries in South Asia.

During a meeting with Mustafizur Rahman, foreign minister of Bangladesh, Li said that as the countries in that region were close neighbors of China, it hoped that the region would maintain stability and development.

China would like to develop friendly ties with all of them on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, he added.

Li praised Bangladesh, initiator and chair-country of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, for its efforts and contribution to the cementing of cooperation in the region.

Li also spoke highly of the traditional friendship between the two countries, and expressed hopes that the friendly ties would be improved.

The premier said that he was pleased with the achievement Bangladesh had made in developing its economy and improving people's living standards.

He hoped that the bilateral cooperation in economy and trade would be expanded.

Rahman said that his country paid close attention to the bilateral friendship, and appreciated China's role in international and regional affairs, as well as hoping that China would play a yet more important role in this regard.

Rahman brought a letter from Bangladesh Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Ziaur inviting Li to visit the country. Li accepted the invitation with thanks.

Dhaka Radio Reports Meeting

BK1504033494 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network in
English 0130 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng has said he would like to visit Bangladesh in the later half of the year. He said this during his meeting in Beijing yesterday with the visiting Bangladeshi Foreign Minister A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman. The Chinese premier was responding to a letter of invitation from Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia that was handed over to him by the Bangladeshi foreign minister. The date for the visit will be worked out through normal diplomatic channels.

Mr. Li Peng said Bangladesh and China enjoy traditional relations which are excellent and that the two countries have no problems whatsoever. Mr. Mustafizur Rahman conveyed to Premier Li Peng greetings of Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia. He said China is one of the first countries Begum Zia visited in 1991 to manifest the confidence that Bangladesh has in its friendship with China. The Bangladeshi foreign minister said his country is looking forward to China's role in helping Asian countries achieve economic development.

Mr. Mustafiz also briefed the Chinese premier about the efforts of Bangladesh as chairperson of SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] to develop regional cooperation. He raised Bangladesh's problem with India relating to sharing of water of the Ganges and Tista and the situation relating to Myanmar refugees where China's [words indistinct] support is helpful.

Li Ruihuan Meets Nepalese Guests

OW1304115894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123
GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), said that China will continue, within its power, to offer aid and support to Nepal.

He made the remarks at a farewell ceremony for Beni Bahaour Karki, chairman of the upper house of Nepal's Parliament, this morning in the Diaoyutai State Guest-house.

Li said that the Chinese Government pays much attention to developing friendship and cooperation with Nepal.

China, as a developing country, has provided aid to the economic development of Nepal and will continue this effort, he said.

Li also offered thanks for the support and understanding from Nepal for China's position on some major international issues and especially on China's Tibet issue.

Karki said that through the current visit, he and his party have seen the great achievements brought about in China by its policies of reform and opening to the outside world.

The nepalese visitors arrived in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, April 9 to begin a ten-day visit to China as guests of the CPPCC National Committee.

Aside from Beijing, Karki will visit cities of Xian, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Government Seeks Indian Help To Join GATT

BK1404092594 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] China has sought India's help to join the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, GATT. This was conveyed to the union agriculture minister, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, during his current visit to China. He is leading an official delegation to that country to discuss areas of mutual cooperation in the agricultural sector. According to an official release in New Delhi, both the countries have agreed to adopt a common approach for the development of agriculture, trade, and seeds. During his meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Dr. Jakhar stated that countries like India and China would benefit greatly from the trade opportunities provided in the GATT accord. The release said China expressed keen interest in sugar cane cultivation, high quality Indian rice, mustard, and sunflower seeds.

XINHUA on Downing of U.S. Army Helicopters Over Iraq

OW1404160694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Cairo, April 14 (XINHUA)—Two American F-15 fighters shot down two U.S. Army helicopters over Northern Iraq today, according to reports reaching here.

The reports quoting a U.S. Pentagon statement said the incident occurred approximately 60 kilometers north of Irbil, and the U.S. helicopters had been mistakenly identified as Iraqi aircraft operating in the "no-fly zone" in Northern Iraq.

An official of the U.S. State Department was quoted as saying "high level" U.N. officials were on board and between 12 and 24 were dead.

Earlier Western reports said the helicopters were shot down by Iraqi warplanes in the allied-imposed zone.

The "no-fly zone" was created by the United States and its allies in Northern Iraq shortly after the end of the 1991 Gulf war and allied planes have since been patrolling the zone over Northern Iraq allegedly to protect Kurds from government attacks.

Iraq Denies Involvement

OW1404202994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Baghdad, April 14 (XINHUA)—The Iraqi authorities have no knowledge of the incident today in Northern Iraq involving the crash of two military helicopters of foreign forces there, an official spokesman said.

A statement by the spokesman to this effect was carried by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY.

The spokesman said the Iraqi Air Force was not engaged in any activity in the region at the time of the incident.

Two U.S. Army helicopters were shot down over the "no-fly zone" in Northern Iraq today.

Earlier Western news reports said the helicopters were shot down by Iraqi warplanes.

Later the United States confirmed that they were shot down by two American F-15 fighter jets. The U.S. helicopters had been mistakenly identified as Iraqi aircraft operating in the "no-fly zone."

It was reported that more than 20 "high-level" people on board were killed.

The "no-fly zone" was created by the United States and its allies in Northern Iraq shortly after the end of the 1991 Gulf war and allied planes have since been patrolling the zone over Northern Iraq allegedly to protect Kurds from government attacks.

Israel Independence Day Marked in Beijing

OW1404125994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Israeli Ambassador to China Moshe Ben Ya'akov hosted a reception here today to mark the 46th anniversary of Israel's independence.

About 600 Chinese and foreign guests attended the reception. Among them was Chinese Minister of Chemical Industry Gu Xiulian.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eritrean President Opens Chinese Trade Fair

OW1404185994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1746
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Asmara, April 14 (XINHUA)—A Chinese products fair opened here today.

The fair, organized by the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation and the Red Sea Trading Corporation of Eritrea, is the first of its kind in Eritrea since last May when China established diplomatic relationship with Eritrea.

Eritrean President Isayas Afewerki opened the fair, which includes cars, bicycles, machinery, textiles and stationeries.

West Europe

Portuguese Prime Minister Tours Shanghai 14 Apr

OW1404145794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Shanghai, April 14 (XINHUA)—Visiting Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, accompanied by Liu Xiliang, chairman of Chinese Government Reception Committee and vice-minister of radio, film and television, toured Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone and a village in the western part of Shanghai this morning.

Silva and his party arrived here from Beijing by special plane yesterday. Vice-Mayor Xu Kuangdi of Shanghai, on behalf of Mayor Huang Ju, met with Silva last night.

Silva said during the meeting that his country would like to contribute to the economic development of Shanghai.

Portuguese entrepreneurs accompanying Silva on his China tour held talks with their counterparts from Shanghai this afternoon.

Silva and his party left Shanghai by special plane for Hangzhou, capital of East China's Zhejiang Province.

Deputy Health Minister Signs Accord in Malta

OW1504051094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0450
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Rome, April 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese and Maltese public health authorities today signed in the Maltese capital of Valletta a two-year accord on cooperation in the field of traditional Chinese medicine.

The accord was signed by Zhang Wenkang, Chinese deputy minister of public health and head of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Professor John Rizzo Naudi, parliamentary secretary of Malta's Ministry of Home Affairs and Social Development.

The two senior health officials also attended today's opening ceremony of the Mediterranean traditional Chinese medicine center, a project under the cooperation accord.

The Chinese Public Health Ministry delegation arrived in the south European state on April 9 and will go to Sudan on April 15.

During its stay here, the delegation also visited Malta University, hospitals and other medical institutions.

Latin America & Caribbean

Chi Haotian Concludes Visit to Uruguay; Departs for Chile

OW1304042894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218
GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Montevideo, April 12 (XINHUA)—Chinese Defense Minister Chi Haotian ended his four-day visit to Uruguay today and left here for Chile, the last stop of his three-nation South American tour.

During his stay here, Chi held talks with acting President Gonzalo Aguirre Ramirez, Defense Minister Daniel Hugo Martins and other top Uruguayan officials and military chiefs. He also visited the Uruguayan navy's air base and other military facilities.

Chi had earlier stayed in Brazil for eight days. His current South American trip is the first by a Chinese defense minister to this region since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Talks With Chilean President

OW1404015594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0116
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Santiago, April 13 (XINHUA)—Chilean President Eduardo Frei met here today with visiting Chinese Defense Minister Chi Haotian to discuss the promotion of relations between their two countries.

Speaking at the meeting, President Frei said that Chile admires very much the great efforts of the Chinese

people to develop their country and expressed the desire to strengthen the relations between Chile and China.

The common aim of Chile and China is to promote the development of each country, and Chile wants to learn from China its experience in economic development, Frei said.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Chinese Defense Minister expressed his wish to see the greatest accomplishments in Chile's national construction and the

success of his current visit in promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two armed forces.

Chi arrived here Tuesday night for a four-day official visit to Chile, the last leg of his current three-nation south America tour which has already taken him to Brazil and Uruguay.

Chi is the first Chinese defense minister to visit South America since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Political & Social

Beijing Professor Detained for 'Illegal Activities'

HK1504044294 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Apr 94 p 9

[By Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing]

[Text] China has extended its dragnet on dissent, detaining another leading intellectual who was active in the official Protestant Church and sympathetic towards the free labour union movement.

Xiao Biguang, a professor of Chinese literature at Beijing University, was detained by six officers from the ministries of Public Security and State Security at his home on Tuesday.

His home was searched and several books and manuscripts were confiscated, a relative said.

Prior to his detention, Professor Xiao, 32, had been under constant police surveillance for about week.

He is being held under a "shelter and investigation" order issued by the Beijing Public Security Bureau and has not been allowed visits from his family.

The police did not say why he was being detained.

The detention order simply stated that he had engaged in "illegal activities" related to State Council Document No 56, issued in 1980, an administrative decree on the use of "shelter and investigation", which technically has no legal basis.

However, Professor Xiao was a friend and colleague of the well-known jurist and labour activist, Yuan Hongbing, who was detained last month. It is believed Professor Xiao might have been detained in connection with Mr Yuan's case and or his work in the official Protestant Church.

Mr Yuan was detained on March 3 in the southwestern city of Guizhou and has been kept incommunicado ever since.

His wife has been to the Ministry of State Security in Beijing four times to inquire about her husband's whereabouts but officials at the ministry refused to discuss the case.

When she tried to contact the Guizhou State Security Bureau, officials denied knowledge of Mr Yuan's arrest.

Another labour activist, Zhou Guoqiang, who was detained in Beijing at the same time as Mr Yuan has also been refused contact with his relatives.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman has defended the crackdown on dissent saying all those detained or arrested in the past six weeks were not democracy activists but "criminals" many of whom were still on parole.

"While such criminals are on parole, the Chinese judicial authorities have the right to take action against them," Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang said yesterday. Mr Shen criticised Western politicians and journalists for concentrating on a few famous dissidents such as Wei Jingsheng and not looking at the wider human rights situation in China.

The case of Mr Wei was not a human rights problem, he said.

"Human rights is not about releasing criminals and other irrelevant issues."

Mr Shen said many Western journalists did not understand who Mr Wei really was but when asked if he himself had met the former Democracy Wall activist, he dodged the issue.

"Just meeting someone is not necessarily the best way to understand them," he said.

Court of Appeal Upholds Xi Yang 12-Year Jail Term

HK1504091494 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in
Cantonese 0830 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] MING PAO has been informed by its lawyers in Beijing that after hearing Xi Yang's appeal, the court upheld the guilty conviction and the 12-year jail sentence. MING PAO workers will hold a massive protest tonight. Cheung Sau-wan reports:

[Beginning recording] [Cheung] After deliberating on all the details of Xi Yang's appeal this morning, the Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court upheld the original sentence, that is, the 12-year jail term and the deprivation of all political rights for two years. The written decision has been handed to Xi Yang. The Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court spokeswoman, a Miss Fan, said that the court had examined all the evidence and arrived at the decision on the basis of law.

[Fan, in Mandarin] The Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court on the morning of 15 April made a public announcement about its decision on the Xi Yang case. The result was to uphold the guilty conviction, the reason being that, after examination and a hearing, the court judged that the intermediate court's verdict complied with the law.

[Cheung] The spokeswoman also said that Xi Yang was present when the decision was read out this morning and learned of the result right away. She also said that because Chinese law takes the second trial hearing to be the final appeal, the defeat of an appeal against conviction means that no more appeals can be lodged. After the written decision was announced, Xi Yang was immediately whisked away to a penal institution to begin serving his sentence.

[Fan, in Mandarin] After the decision was announced he was sent to a penal institution to serve his sentence. The whole thing ended after the decision had been announced.

[Cheung] MING PAO learned of the failure today through its Beijing lawyers and has decided to hold a massive protest tonight. Cheung Sau-wan, Commercial Radio. [end recording]

RENMIN RIBAO Warns Journalists Against Corruption

HK1404111894 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Apr 94 p 2

[Commentator's article: "It Is Also Necessary To Sound a Constant Warning Alarm in the Press Circles"]

[Text] A prominent characteristic of the illegal fundraising activities of Shen Taifu, president of the former Changcheng Mechanical and Electrical Science and Technology Corporation, was that a small number of journalists were bought over by Shen with bribes to whitewash the illicit business, to give counsel and publicity to such deals, and to add fuel to the flames. Otherwise, how could so many people be taken in and such a huge amount of money accumulated by illicit means within such a short period of time? Today, this newspaper publishes a report about Sun Shuxing, who was found guilty of giving and receiving bribes, and Cai Yuanjiang, who was found guilty of taking bribes, revealing another aspect of Changcheng's illegal fundraising activities. A lesson should be drawn from such cases and journalists in particular, should give deep thought to such cases and thus raise their vigilance.

In the course of developing the socialist market economy, it is natural that economic entities of all types are certain to pay attention to using the news media and enlisting their help. Journalists should also actively orient their work toward the economy, the market, and toward the enterprises, and should serve the purpose of more quickly establishing the socialist market economy. However, they must observe the ethical norms of journalism, strictly separate news reporting from advertising, and never engage in "paid news reporting." They must not do such things as lavishing praise on somebody who pays them money or exaggerating the achievements of such bribe-givers, thus misleading the public. Otherwise, they may: Go against the principle that news reporting must be objective, authentic, and fair; sully the reputation of the journalistic undertakings led by the party; and they may also disrupt the economic order and social stability. It is a regrettable fact that in recent years, a small number of journalists have failed to withstand the corrosive influence of money fetishism, gave up their principles while being lured by pecuniary benefit, and even became accomplices of some economic criminals and became bogged down in the mire of evil.

Last year, the CPC Central Propaganda Department and the State Press and Publications Administration jointly

issued the "Circular on Strengthening the Trade Ethics of the Journalists and Banning 'Paid News Reporting.'" After that, anticorruption was taken seriously in journalistic circles. Various journalistic institutions banned "paid news reporting" and took this as an important point in their efforts to consolidate trade ethics among their personnel. They formulated a series of concrete measures according to their specific conditions and intensified education, management, and inspection. The vast numbers of journalists also strictly practiced self-discipline. Through such efforts over the past year, marked results have been achieved. However, anticorruption is a long-term task and opposing "paid news reporting" is also a long-term task. We should not overestimate the results achieved in the previous stage and should not underestimate the arduousness of the struggle in the future. We must never relax our efforts by even the slightest bit. Vigilance must always be maintained, the fundamental purpose of serving the people and the socialist cause must always be borne in mind, and the fine style of working hard and remaining uncontaminated amidst temptations must always be kept up.

In Shen Taifu's illegal fundraising activities, a very small number of reporters did things which were incompatible with their trade ethics and in violation of the law. This is a painful lesson to learn. The editorial committee of this newspaper has laid down anticorruption regulations and has set strict demands on our colleagues. We have also established a complaint hotline and we welcome strict supervision from people in all walks of life. We are willing to join comrades in other journalistic institutions in improving the ideological consciousness, moral integrity, and work style of the journalists and are making efforts for this purpose.

Comrade reporters, let us learn a profound lesson from the negative experience of Sun Shuxing and Cai Yuanjiang. Always bear in mind the great trust placed in us by the party and the people, always bear in mind our glorious and sacred mission, and always apply the pens, microphones, and cameras in our hands properly!

Family Planning Minister Inspects Guangdong Province

HK1404143194 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] On a family planning inspection tour in Guangdong Province yesterday, Peng Peiyun, state councillor and minister of the State Family Planning Commission, noted that Guangdong had made progress year after year in family planning.

Talking about family planning for the floating population, Peng Peiyun said: Guangdong Province, which is experiencing rapid economic development, tops the country in terms of the size of its floating population. It is very difficult to carry out family planning among this section of the population. In this regard Guangdong Province has provided a great deal of good experience.

Peng Peiyun stressed that family planning is a long-term task. To do a good job in this respect we must rely on the party committee and the government and we, on our part, must exercise leadership well. In raising the question of exploring the potential of the leading stratum, we mean to encourage leading people to seek knowledge about the population theory so that they will have a better understanding of family planning work. So long as our leading people are enhancing their understanding, they will show greater initiative in family planning.

Beijing Forms First Self-Employed Workers CYL Committee

OW1404143194 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0235 GMT 5 Apr 94

[By reporters 0491 0337 4423 and Wang Yongzhi 3769 3057 3112]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)—The Communist Youth League [CYL] Beijing Municipal Work Committee for Self-Employed Workers was recently established here. It was the first CYL work committee for self-employed workers at the provincial level.

As an agency of the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee, the work committee is under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee, the municipal administration for industry and commerce, and the municipal association of self-employed workers. It is responsible for coordinating and guiding CYL work for self-employed workers in various districts and counties in the municipality.

It was learned that there are currently 80,000 young self-employed workers in Beijing, of which 7,000 are CYL members.

Regulations Issued on Toxic Materials Imports, Exports

HK1504074094 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Apr 94 p 1

[By Zhu Baoxia: "Chemical Registration To Stop Deal in Toxins"]

[Text] Chemical traders will have to get environmental clearance beginning next month before their goods can be imported or exported, an attempt to combat shipments of toxic materials.

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) must check all chemicals exiting or entering the country, a switch from the old system that only required inspection from the Customs General Administration. NEPA, along with Customs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation (Moftec) issued the regulations yesterday. It takes effect on May 1.

The regulations were drafted in response to a UN call to stamp out unauthorized transfers of toxic chemicals worldwide.

And they are also aimed at protecting the national environment and the people's health, said Li Hengyuan, deputy division chief in charge of solid wastes and chemicals in NEPA.

Li said that chemicals play a key role in economic development and improving people's living standards, but some cause pollution and major health problems.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that about 60 to 90 percent of the known cancer cases are caused by chemicals.

Li said China has experienced rapid development in chemical production over the past few years which are widely applied in many fields. Add to this a large number of pesticides imported for agricultural production.

Customs in Shanghai and Guangzhou alone saw imports of 6 billion yuan (about \$700 million) in chemicals in 1993.

Nepa has received numerous reports of chemical accidents in recent years, Li said.

Minister Says Action on Illegal Road Tolls To Continue

HK1504074294 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Apr 94 p 3

[By Xie Yicheng: "Zero Tolerance for Illegal Road Tolls"]

[Text] Chinese authorities will press ahead with their clampdown on illicit highway checkpoints, charges and fines, which block traffic and can undermine social stability, said Communications Minister Huang Zhen-dong at a recent meeting in Beijing.

A thorough probe will be launched this year by the ministry to identify all toll posts across China's 1.07 million-kilometre highway network. Then the ministry intends to pool efforts to clear out any illegal or excessive tolls.

The ministry has also drafted a regulation on the installation of highway toll stations, which is expected to take effect later this year.

Under the rules, the rationale, location and charges of highway toll stations will be standardized across the country.

The 2,800-kilometre State-level highway from Beijing to Shenzhen will be set up as China's first "model road," where all the checkpoints, charges and fines are based on relevant rules.

The "model road" standard will be applied to all State-level or provincial-level highways next year.

The ministry will also tighten its grip over its own law enforcement teams on the highways to rein in any abuses of power. To encourage local enthusiasm for highway

construction, the central government determined years ago that jurisdictions borrowing money to build highways and bridges could levy tolls to pay back their loans.

But many local departments abused the policy and put up tollposts without approval, or collected tolls before building the highways. Also, many individuals seeking easy money have blocked the roads and posed as officials to compel passing vehicles to pay "tolls."

In some chaotic highway sections drivers and trucking firms are afraid of highway bandits at night and irrational charges or fines during the day.

China's crackdown began in 1990 and has gathered momentum since last August as part of the country's anti-corruption drive.

More than 10,000 officials participating in the crackdown have covered 340,000 kilometres of highways—about one-third of the country's total.

Incomplete statistics show that 467 tollposts have been removed and 54 irrational highway or waterway charges have been halted over the past seven months.

Crime and Punishment in the PRC 29 Mar-15 Apr

HK1504083694

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on crime, investigations, trials, sentencing, and other judicial-related activities in the PRC during the period 29 March to 15 April. The source and mode of processing are given in parentheses at the end of each entry. Certain reports deemed more significant may have been filed separately, in which case the summary will include the serial number of the separately filed item. International Transnational Drug Trafficking Ring Broken Up

The city of Liuzhou broke up a major transnational drug trafficking ring, which brought drugs into China from Burma via Yunnan. Police arrested 13 criminals, of whom two were Burmese, and seized some 2.8 kg of heroin and 30,000 yuan in drug money, as well as 280,000 yuan and \$500 in counterfeit banknotes [Summary] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Mar 94 p a3—HK0504115494] Pakistani Expelled for Traveler's Check Fraud

On 10 April, the Guangdong Public Security Department escorted a Pakistani called Abud Gehav, who held a counterfeit passport, to Guangzhou's Baiyun airport, expelled him, and declared that he is not allowed to re-enter the country for the next five years. On 28 July 1993 Abud cashed nine U.S. dollar-denominated traveler's checks (which had been reported lost), at the Bank of China branch in Guangzhou, receiving 2,395 yuan in foreign exchange certificates. On the same day, he went to another Bank of China counter at a hotel to cash his six remaining checks. This time he failed and was arrested on the spot. On 22 March 1994 he was convicted of swindling. Abud accepted the verdict and had

no plan to appeal. [Summary] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE 0552 GMT 11 Apr 94] Taiwanese Businessman, Partner Abandon Debt-Ridden Company

Cai Shunming—owner of the Daguang Paper Product Company Limited, a Fuzhou Taiwan-capital enterprise—and his mainland partner disappeared on 1 April leaving 500,000 yuan in debts behind them. Police believe they have not left mainland and are looking for them. The company is a sole-capital enterprise with \$150,000 in registered capital, employing about 300 workers to produce tin foil used for religious worship, which is exported to Taiwan and South East Asia. On 31 March, Cai halted production for six days, claiming them as holidays, but the 60 workers remaining behind discovered that Cai had gone. The company owed the workers two months' pay, 110,000 yuan in rent, and some 200,000 yuan of payment in goods. [Summary] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Apr 94 p. 2] National Concern Over Secret Societies

An article in the latest issue of ZHONGHUA WENZHAI (CHINA DIGEST) revealed that the Central Commission on Politics and Law paid special attention to the activities of secret societies in China and took them as one of the ten major targets of the anticrime action. The Ministry of State Security also took organized crime as a highly dangerous phenomenon to be brought under strict supervision and control. The ministry has launched three major campaigns against secret societies: From Shaoyang in the south, to Harbin in the north, and to Lintong in the west. The article, entitled "Are There Mafias in China?" revealed that hundreds of criminal gangs often fought each other openly in the streets of Shaoyang, western Hunan. The 1991 anticrime campaign solved 4,041 cases, including 1,096 major ones; eliminated 801 criminal gangs; and arrested 6,175 gangsters, including 1,299 backbone members of the gangs in Shaoyang. The crime syndicates in Harbin operated as business enterprises, controlling the construction market in the city. The article also revealed that crime syndicates in China were involved in international criminal activities, such as drug trafficking and counterfeiting. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1118 GMT 10 Apr 94] Provincial Beijing Policeman Sentenced for Beating Inhabitant

A few days ago, a policeman named Zhang, of Beijing's Haiding Public Security Sub Bureau, was sentenced by the Haiding People's Court to one year imprisonment, with a one-year reprieve, for deliberately beating an inhabitant. The accused also had to pay the economic loss incurred by the injured victim, who was having a quarrel with the conductor while traveling on a bus. This is the first sentence passed on a Beijing policeman for beating another person while on duty. [Summary] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE 0942 GMT 7 Apr 94]

Fujian Quanzhou Uncovers Illegal Arms Sales

From January this year to the present, the Quanzhou public security organs cracked 5 cases of illegal arms sales, of which one was the largest in years. The Quanzhou public security organs first cracked an arms sales case in Nanan, by intercepting the ammunition delivered by the culprits via express mail. The public security organs took note of this crime and called on post offices throughout the city to heighten vigilance. By the end of last month, the public security bureau of Licheng district discovered 50 pellet rifles and 100 boxes of pellets in a parcel. They immediately arrested both the sender and recipient. The official in charge of the case said it was the largest one in the city over the past 45 years. [Text] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 23 Mar 94 p. b14] Government, Army Join Forces Against Bogus Military Licenses

Recently, Fujian's military command and government have undertaken joint operations to retrieve all expired military vehicle license plates. According to sources, the abuse of military vehicle license plates has been rather serious in Guangdong, Fujian, and Guangxi in recent years. Some people spend tens of thousands of yuan to get a military or armed police license plate "for show," while government officials do not have to spend even a cent. There usually are two ways to get license plates from military or armed police units: First, the Army grants one or two license plates to an enterprise jointly run by the military and the local government; second, the license plates are for rent. Beginning 11 April, the public security department, armed police corps, and various military units in Fujian began to carry out inspections and to ban the use of military license plates on non-military vehicles. [Summary] [Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Mar 94 p. a13] 50,000 Cases of Counterfeiting Cigarettes Solved in 1993

According to Fujian Tobacco Bureau chief Jiang Chengkang, in 1993, Fujian cracked some 50,000 cases of manufacturing and selling counterfeit cigarettes, destroying more than 2 million packs. According to incomplete statistics, more than 120 illegal cigarette factories and 222 illegal cigarette workshops were shut down in 1993. Counterfeit famous-brand cigarettes can be found everywhere in Fujian. Jiang said the reason counterfeit cigarettes cannot be thoroughly eradicated is that law is not enforced strictly and that some local governments even shield illegal cigarette factories because they turn over large amounts of taxes and profits. He said that the smuggling of imported cigarettes decreased last year, as people had regained confidence in Chinese brands. [Summary] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Mar 94 p. b14] Guangdong Shenzhen Handles Corruption Cases

Mayor Li Youwei yesterday disclosed that among Shenzhen government officials who have absconded with public funds, more than 40 are still at large. In 1993, 21 people who escaped with money to places outside the border were brought back. This batch, plus those who have been brought back over the past several years, pushed the number to more than 40, half of them escaping with money. Some of them were brought back

from the countries that have no diplomatic relations with China. He estimated that all the escapers had traveled through Hong Kong. He said that the 1994 budget for the police, judiciary, and procuratorate is 208 million yuan—a 32.5 percent increase over 1993—and this sum does not include wages and equipment fees for the personnel in these departments. [Summary] [Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 24 Mar 94 p. a10]

Last year, the supervision organ in Shenzhen handled 118 cases of malpractice and corruption involving state functionaries, and 17 people were brought to the judicial organs. In order to effectively prevent corruption, governments at various levels in Shenzhen have established an anticorruption responsibility system. [Summary] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0750 GMT 22 Mar 94] Criminal Arrested for Stock Transactions Using Stolen Codes

On 22 March, a stock organization in Guangzhou used a newly designed alarm program to solve a case of using high technology to steal secret codes in order to steal and sell stocks. The case occurred on 14 March in the Guangzhou Stock Business Department of the Shenzhen International Credit, Trust, and Investment Corporation. When a stock trader made phone call entrusting the department with a transaction in Shenzhen stocks, he discovered that his secret trading code had been changed and that someone had bought on his behalf 10 lots of "Shenbaosheng" at 10.9 yuan per share and sold them later at 10.85 yuan per share. Within a dozen days or so, eight similar cases occurred. The department installed a monitoring and alarm system for the buying and selling of stocks by phone, and carried out overall monitoring of various internal business links. On 22 March, the criminal entered the trading hall to commit crimes, and the monitoring and control system at once accurately indicated his location. He was arrested at the telephone and has admitted all his crimes. However, whether the criminal committed the crimes alone or with others remain to be investigated. [Summary] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1138 GMT 27 Mar 94] Daya Bay Kidnapping Case Ends With Hostage Killed

In the small hours of 24 March, Huizhou's Daya Bay Public Security Bureau cracked a kidnapping case in which the hostage was killed. Four criminals were arrested, and 320,000 yuan in illicit money, a pellet pistol, and a fruit knife were seized. On the morning of 3 March, the No. 1 Criminal Investigation Team of the Daya Bay Public Security Bureau received a report that on the evening of 28 February, self-employed businessman Zhou Yanming, 31, had been kidnapped and a ransom of 3.6 million yuan had been demanded. It was agreed that the ransom would be paid and the hostage released at midnight on 2 March. At 0030 on 3 March, following negotiations with the kidnappers, Zhou's relatives put 430,000 yuan on the roadside of the Aomai Highway, as demanded by the kidnappers, then drove away. At 1900 that day, the Zhou's body was discovered in the river below the Dausu Bridge. On the basis of the

clues provided by the victim's family and the results of on-the-spot analysis, the Daya Bay Public Security Bureau carried out an investigation. After 20 days, kidnappers Yuan Yongfa, Chen Kejian, Chen Jintian, and Chen Dongyi were arrested. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE 1138 GMT 27 Mar 94]

Province-Wide Crackdown on Vehicle Theft

Between January and February, 263 motor vehicles were stolen or hijacked in Shenzhen, representing a 11.4 percent increase over the same period last year. According to Shenzhen's public security authorities, 92 percent of the hijackings occurred on remote roads on the outskirts, while 86 percent of the thefts occurred in the vicinity of residential areas, hotels, and restaurants. It is said that criminal syndicates hire thieves from Hong Kong who often succeed in stealing a car in 10 minutes or so. [Summary] [Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Mar 94 p a13]

A total of 2,246 cases of car theft and carjacking occurred in Shenzhen in 1993, inflicting losses amounting to 430 million yuan. [Summary] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 30 Mar 93 p 4]

Shenzhen police recently set up a special operational group and office to combat car theft. This morning, a large-scale operation was launched to hunt down car thieves after statistics—105 vehicles and 150 motorcycles stolen in the first two months of the year—showed that car theft has become a major problem for the city. According to concerned officials, during the operation, first they will issue notices urging citizens to report crime, set a deadline for criminals to surrender themselves, and ban illegal car transactions and changing car colors or license plate numbers. Investigations then will be stepped up, leading to the arrest of identified gangs that steal, ship and sell stolen cars. Roadblocks will be set up in Baoan and Longgang Districts on nine highways leading to Huizhou and Dongguan Counties, and 600 officers from the police and armed police corps—including PLA soldiers—will be deployed to mount a 24-hour guard in interception operations. The city also will launch a full cleanup of the auto trade and repair industry. Auto maintenance plants that refit and handle stolen cars must be shut down to await rectification, and some with serious involvement may see their licenses revoked. Unauthorized remodeling of car engines and changing of license plates also will become punishable by law. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1203 GMT 29 Mar 94]

At a news conference on 30 March, the Guangdong Public Security Department said that a province-wide campaign would be launched to combat car theft. The campaign will include 28 roadblocks on major highways to intercept stolen cars and fugitives. Car thieves are required to turn themselves in by 31 May or face severe punishment. Last year, more than 4,000 cars and more than 26,000 motorcycles were stolen or hijacked. Cases of vehicle theft in the first two months of this year show

an increase of 45 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 31 Mar 94 p 3]

At a news conference on 9 April, Guangzhou Public Security Bureau Director Zheng Guoqiang disclosed that since the publication of the provincial government circular instituting a crackdown on vehicle theft, Guangzhou has solved 457 cases of vehicle theft, destroyed 45 criminal gangs, arrested 243 culprits, and recovered 36 cars and 221 motorcycles. The director demanded that those who have committed such crimes surrender themselves to public security organs before 31 May as stipulated by the circular. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Apr 94]

Zheng said that following the crackdown, the number of cars reported stolen in the city dropped from an average of three to eight, to an average of one to two. The crackdown included inspections of parking lots, auto repair shops, and car rental agencies. The public security sub bureau in the town of Xicheng arrested four gang members who confessed to 13 car theft cases in Xintang, Baoan, and Dongguan. A small-gauge shotgun and 10,000 yuan also were seized from the gang. [Summary] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Apr 94 p. 4]

Public security organs in Huizhou have installed a telephone hotline for people to report vehicle thefts. Statistics show that more than 1,800 vehicles were stolen or carjacked in Huizhou's downtown areas, accounting for more than 50 percent of the city's total. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0717 GMT 11 Apr 94]

According to information from the Guangdong Public Security Bureau's Command Post Against Car Theft, on 10 April, Maoming City's public security organ cracked a serious case of murder and car theft, arresting all four culprits, among whom were two women. Investigation reveals that it was a case of seduction and premeditated murder. One week ago, Lin Yongwen, a driver with the Maoming City Grain Bureau Materials Trading Company, met dancing companions Li Moping and Hong Jinwen in the Maoming Building. The women got his pager number and later arranged a meeting with him. After getting him drunk, Chen Hong and Xu Ming, the other two culprits, strangled Lin with electrical wire. They put him in his vehicle and tried to drive away, but were found and arrested by patrolling police. [Summary] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Apr 94 p a3] Shenzhen Breaks Up Drug, Burglary Gang

Based on the confession of an arrested burglar, a police unit of the Luohu sub bureau of the Shenzhen Public Security Bureau smashed a drug and burglary gang, arrested 44 addicts and thieves, and seized drugs and such stolen goods as wallets and bracelets. The burglary occurred on 24 March when owner of a house caught the burglar red-handed. All the 44 who arrested hailed from

Sheungde County, Hunan Province. [Summary] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Apr 94, p a3] Fugitives Returned to Guangdong

The recently concluded Third Plenary Session of the Guangdong Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission disclosed that since last September, Guangdong has successfully waged an anticorruption struggle and adopted resolute measures to clamp down on economic crimes, with the result that a total of 55 fugitives involved in many major economic crimes have been captured and repatriated from foreign countries, foreign regions, as well as other Chinese provinces. The successful arrest and repatriation of these criminals has made significant contributions to the province's work in investigating and handling major and serious cases. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Apr 94]

On 9 April, three scoundrels were returned under escort from Beijing to Guangzhou. They had been involved in a murder and been fugitives for eight months. Armed with knives, the three—including Yu Pei and Zhang Lixin—broke into a public lavatory at the junction of the Huangshi Center and Tongxin Roads on 1 August 1993. They ordered a Mr. Chen to surrender his belongings. When he put up a struggle, they stabbed him to death and fled the scene with Chen's mobile telephone. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Apr 94]

Guangxi Two-Year Antismuggling Campaign Yields Results

Following an intense two-year effort, the Guangxi antismuggling force has gained control of smuggling activities once rampant along the coast. Antismuggling force officers said they had solved 236 smuggling cases involving 540 million yuan, and had seized 1,369 cars, 1,874 motorbikes, and 8,121 television sets. The recent smuggling activities display three characteristics: 1) They concentrated in economically open areas like Beihai, Qinzhou, Dongxing, and Fangchenggang, with cars and electric machinery as the main items; 2) Drug and gun smuggling occur mostly in border areas, exploiting the complicated terrain there; 3) Smuggling is run by individuals. Guangxi has adopted the tactic of "making arrests at sea, intercepting on the coast, carrying out inspections on land, and tightening up controls over markets." Last year, Beihai Customs solved 47 smuggling cases involving 180 million yuan, seizing 350 cars, 8,600 air conditioners, 4,523 color televisions, and 5,992 compressors. A particularly serious car smuggling case that was solved in Qinzhou straddled four provinces, three regions, and one city, and involved some \$11.2 million. [Summary] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE 1022 GMT 2 Apr 94] Large Number of Abducted Women, Children Rescued

Miss Liu, 18, has left her 57-year-old "husband" and returned to her native place in Jingxi County, thanks to rescue efforts by the police. One year ago, she was sold by

human traffickers to Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which is thousands of kilometers from her hometown. A person in charge of the Guangxi Office for Cracking Down on the Abduction and Sale of Women and Children said that Guangxi is one of the country's major disaster areas for the abduction and sale of women and children, and that according to statistics, the number of women and children abducted and sold in Guangxi ranks second in the country, just after Sichuan. In order to crack down on the abduction and sale of women and children, Guangxi's public security organs have adopted many measures simultaneously, and have tried their best to rescue abducted and sold women. According to reports, since 1991, public security personnel have rescued thousands of women and children every year. From August to September 1993, Guangxi carried out a special campaign to crack down on the abduction and sale of women and children, and the whole autonomous region transferred more than 60 public security personnel from nine cities and prefectures, organized them into six work teams, and sent them to Hebei, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong, and other places, to verify and rescue women and children who had been abducted and sold. During the campaign, 84 women and children were rescued. In 1993, Guangxi cracked more than 1,740 cases of abduction and sale of people, detected 1,928 human traffickers, crushed 292 criminal gangs, and rescued 997 women and 72 children. At the same time, Guangxi's public security organs and women's federation launched extensive propaganda throughout the region against the abduction and sale of women and children, and also strengthened education for women, so as to achieve the effect of prevention and rectification by the masses. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE 10 Apr 94] Hainan Campaign Against Fake, Substandard Products

Since last year, Hainan industrial and commercial departments have launched many operations against fake and substandard products. Personnel numbering 17,000 were deployed to inspect shops, guest houses, restaurants, and so on in townships and towns. Of these businesses, 904 were found to be operating illegally or without proper authorization, 33 factories producing fake goods were broken up, and 1,126 offenders were investigated. Fake goods included 3,300 cigarettes, 23,316 bottles of wine, 60,000 items of medicines, 88,000 food and beverage items, and 41,000 household appliances, as well as wire, trademarks and logos, and so on. Vice Governor Mao Zhijun said that fake goods still remain a serious problem, exhibiting four characteristics: 1) Many brandname goods are still being copied on a massive scale; 2) Trademarks are still being traded without authorization, and with increases in quantity and variety; 3) Fake and substandard household electrical appliances can still be seen frequently—the 260 National color televisions imported last year to Keshan County, Guangdong, were found to be home products; 4) There are many fake brandname cigarettes. Public security forces and coast guards seized 4,500 cartons of fake cigarettes last year in Haikou, Lingao, and other places.

[Summary] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Apr 94 p. b5] Heilongjiang Three Arrested for Stealing Capital Gains Tax Invoices

In close cooperation with taxation departments, Harbin public security organs recently solved a case of stealing capital gains tax invoices. They arrested three culprits and recovered all the invoices. In March this year, Harbin's Hulan county taxation bureau was robbed of 1,600 books containing a total of 40,000 copies of invoices. The three robbers included Deng Yucai, a Harbin inhabitant, who remained in post with his salary temporarily suspended; Yu Min, who was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for robbery and looting; and Sui Guohua, who was sentenced to 17 years imprisonment for robbery and injuring others. The police recovered 23,000 yuan of stolen money. The case is still in progress. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 1226 GMT 1 Apr 94]

Hunan Procuratorial Sector Cracks Down on Economic Crime

Since the beginning of the year, Hunan's procuratorial sector has done a good job in investigating and handling major and important cases of economic crime, such as graft and bribery. In the first two months of the year, a total of 211 major and important cases were investigated and handled, accounting for 64.3 percent of the cases filed, an increase of 85.1 percent over the same period last year. Some of the special characteristics of processing major and important cases are: 1) New breakthroughs have been made in cases related to such key sectors as party and government organs, judicial organs, executive and law-enforcement sectors, and the economic management sector, with a total of 273 cases involving these sectors handled in the first two months this year. Parties involved in these cases included eight cadres at or above the county and office level. 2) There are imbalances between different areas in terms of the processing of cases. For instance, in less than a month and a half, from 28 January to 4 March, the procuratorial body of Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture, a remote impoverished area in the west, solved five cases of graft and bribery involving cadres at or above the county and office level. [Text] [Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 94] Jiangxi Couple Executed for Abduction, Sale of Children

Li Wenchu and Luo Zhenlan, a peasant couple from Xiafu township's Hushan village, in Jiangxi's Pingxiang city, collaborated with Lai Changjian to kidnap children. From the August 1989 to April 1993, they abducted nine children aged between four and eight from the city's Xiangdong, Laoguan, Quantian, Futian, Mashan, and Nankeng townships, making a profit of 36,000 yuan by selling them in Changding and Sanming, in Fujian. The local public security organs arrested all the human smugglers and sent all the children back to their parents. The two principal culprits were sentenced to death, and other culprits also were punished by law. [Summary] [Hong

Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE 0747 GMT 1 Apr 94] Jilin Peasant Arrested for Passing Counterfeit Money

In the latter half of March, after three months of investigation, public security organs in the city of Jian solved an exceptionally large case of counterfeit bills and arrested culprit Qu Changjiang, a 27-year-old peasant from a village in Baishan City. Late last year, he bought 500 kg of ginseng from a trader for 19,900 yuan. After Qu had gone, the trader discovered that the same number was printed in all those bills he had received, which later were proved to be counterfeit. Qu said following his arrest that the counterfeit bills had been purchased on the black market in Guangzhou and that the batch of ginseng had been sold at a low price and all the proceeds spent. [Summary] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1024 GMT 10 Apr 94] Liaoning Peasant Wins Lawsuit Against Township Government

While handing a dispute between Wen Shixia, a peasant businesswoman, and another person in early 1993, the Xiliu township government in Liaoning illegally detained the plaintiff's license and 91 jackets, which caused a serious economic loss. The Haicheng People's Court re-examined the case and passed a verdict, urging the accused Xiliu township government to withdraw the decision to illegally detain the property and to repay economic losses of 9,775 yuan to the plaintiff. [Summary] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 27 Mar 94 p. 3]

Ningxia Public Security Organs Crack Down on Crime

Public security organs at all levels in Ningxia have seriously implemented the guidelines of the National Politics and Law Meeting and the National Meeting of Directors of Public Security Departments and Bureaus, closely linked the guidelines with local reality, sternly cracked down on crime, conducted different forms of special anticrime struggles, improved social order, solved conspicuous public security problems, and effectively safeguarded stability and social security throughout the region. In view of the increasing crime in some localities since last winter, the public security organs at all levels have severely and quickly punished criminals who have committed serious crimes; focused efforts on cracking down on crimes that seriously endanger public security, such as murder, robbery, rape, serious theft, and swindling; and gone all-out to safeguard social stability. In November 1993, three dagger-wielding criminals entered a house in Zhenan, Qingtongxia, stealing more than 10,000 yuan's worth of property. The Qingtongxia Public Security Bureau solved the case in only 10 hours. Since the Yinchuan Public Security Bureau started to conduct activities to "ferret out criminal gangs and crack down on roving bandits" in December last year, it has wiped out more than 30 robbery or roving criminal gangs, and has recovered stolen money and property amounting to more than 700,000 yuan. In February this year, the Xiji County Public Security Bureau arrested a criminal

involved in a serious ambush case. The bureau also succeeded in arresting 11 other robbers and thieves and solving more than 40 other cases. In January, the Shizuishan Mining Bureau cooperated with the public security organs to arrest a thief. This led to the solving of nine criminal cases. From December last year to the end of February this year, public security organs throughout the region solved a total of 1,082 criminal cases of various kinds, of which 291 were major cases, and seized stolen money and property amounting to 1.749 million yuan. Various localities also have conducted different forms of special struggle in light of conspicuous problems in social order. People complained about bicycle thefts, so Yinchuan organized a 100-day special struggle against the stealing of bicycles. As a result, 1,217 bicycles were retrieved and most were returned to their owners. Yinnan and Guyuan Prefectures focused efforts on activities to crack down on encroachments upon the interests of peasants. Since January this year, the public security organs have retrieved returned to the collective or peasants 500,000 yuan's worth of property and livestock for agricultural production. At present, the Ningxia Regional Public Security Department has made arrangements for conducting a region-wide "spring struggle" to continue to sternly crack down on various kinds of crimes, and to organize the police forces to strengthen control over social order and precautions against crimes. It wants to provide a good social environment for the opening of the meetings of the region's people's congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. [Summary] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 94 p. 1] Qinghai Major Drug-Trafficking Case Cracked

Recently, the Qinghai public security organ cracked a major drug-trafficking case, in which 6,220 grams of heroin were seized. It was the most serious case in the province ever. The culprits, Chen Ziyong and You Yutai, two peasants from Zhejiang, were apprehended according to the law. [Text] [Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 94 p. 3] Anticorruption Campaign Successful

Qinghai Province has scored initial success in fighting corruption, as more than 94 percent of cadres at and above the county level have undergone self-examination and self-correction. A number of cases of violation of law and discipline have been investigated and handled, and new progress has been made in the operation to rectify unhealthy tendencies in different trades. An anticorruption campaign was launched in last August. By the end of last year, most leading bodies at and above the county level throughout the province had called self-examination and self-correction meetings for cadres. To cope with the issues exposed, party and government organs at all levels have formulated and revised regulations to promote honesty and clean government. Meanwhile, discipline inspection and supervisory organs at all levels have intensified the system for processing letters of complaint and handling visits from complainants. The numbers of letters and of visits received have been

increasing remarkably since last August. The provincial discipline inspection commission and supervisory department alone processed more than 1,000 complaints lodged by letter or visit from September last year to February this year. Last year, discipline inspection and supervisory organs throughout the province placed on file and processed a total of 559 cases of violations of law or discipline, and disciplinary actions were taken by the party and the government against more than 200 offenders. Cases involving criminal violations have been transferred to judicial organs for further processing. So far in the province, more than 1,000 service charge items have been sorted out and reviewed, of which 206 classified as arbitrary and unreasonable have been sorted out and revised. Most localities and government departments now are studying to learn methods of disconnecting the managerial relations of economic entities from their related party and government organs. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 94] Shaanxi 14 Major Corruption Cases Solved

Courts in Shaanxi recently cracked 14 corruption cases involving 27 state workers. This was announced by a provincial court chief. Of the 27 criminals, three were sentenced to death for embezzling public funds, three to life imprisonment, and the remaining 16 to three to 15 years' imprisonment. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1342 GMT 31 Mar 94] Shanghai Success in Uncovering Tax Evasion

In the first three months of this year, following the adoption of the new taxation system, Shanghai's taxation department followed the clues in 208 tax evasion cases, solving 104 of them, in which the taxes evaded amounted to more than 6.9 million yuan. There were 17 serious cases in which the amount of taxes evaded exceeded 100,000 yuan, while cases involving legal persons numbered eight. [Summary] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0916 GMT 22 Mar 94]

Report on Leaders' Activities 9-15 Apr OW1504012394

[Editorial Report] PRC media carried the following reports on PRC leadership activities from 9 through 15 April. The source is noted in parentheses after each report.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng Inscribe for Sichuan University—Sichuan University and Chengdu Science and Technology University officially merged to become "Sichuan Associated University" on 8 April. Jiang Zemin and Li Peng wrote inscriptions for the new school. Jiang Zemin's inscription reads: "Strive to turn Sichuan Associated University into a new-type of socialist university." Li Peng's inscription reads: "Integrate science and engineering, combine liberal arts and sciences, and build a new-type of comprehensive university." (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 8 Apr 94)

Jiang Zemin Inscribes for Youth Activities—"Youth Civility" activities for which General Secretary Jiang Zemin wrote an inscription, no details of which are given, began across China on 8 April. The activities, sponsored by the central committee of the Communist Youth League and some other departments concerned, are designed to promote work ethics among young people. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0835 GMT 8 Apr 94)

Jiang Zemin Writes Book Title—General Secretary Jiang Zemin wrote the book title for *XIE ZICHANG* which was published by the China Youth Publishing House recently. Xie Zichang was one of the founders of the Red Army in the northwestern region and was highly commended by the party and people. On the 50th anniversary of his death, Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun wrote inscriptions to cherish his memory. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 10 Apr 94)

Li Lanqing Greets Beijing World Middle School Students Race—The 1994 World Middle School Students' Cross-Country Race opened in Beijing on 10 April. Vice Premier Li Lanqing cabled it a greeting message which reads: "The holding of the World Middle School Students' Cross-Country Race will certainly play an important role in, and yield a positive and far-reaching impact on promoting exchanges and development of middle school sports activities, and strengthening friendship among middle school students and people in all countries." (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 10 Apr 94)

Li Lanqing Writes Inscription for Symposium—Representatives of foreign-funded enterprises in China and economists are attending a three-day symposium on China's investment environment which began in Beijing on 11 April. Vice Premier Li Lanqing wrote an inscription for the event. The inscription reads: "Seriously listen to the opinions of all quarters, take positive measures to further improve our investment environment, and open our country wider to the outside world." (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 11 Apr 94)

Rong Yiren Named Honorary Chairman of Asian Winter Games—The organizing committee for the Third Asian Winter Games in 1996 was officially formed on 12 April. PRC Vice President Rong Yiren serves as the honorary chairman of the organizing committee. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0856 GMT 12 Apr 94)

Zou Jiahua Attends Signing Ceremony for Joint Venture—A signing ceremony establishing the Beijing Airport Ground Service Company, Ltd., a Chinese-Singapore joint venture, was held in Beijing on 14 April. Zou Jiahua, Buhe, and Chen Guangyi attended the ceremony. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 14 Apr 94)

Foreign Students Hold Feminist Debate

OW1504085594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Feminism is this year's hot topic for foreign students in Beijing as the World Conference on Women is due to be held in the city in 1995.

The Beijing Language Institute held a campus debate between two teams of Chinese and foreign students, respectively, recently, exploring the topic "equality between the sexes, forever impossible?" The debate drew an audience of over 100 foreign students studying in Beijing.

The six-strong team of foreign students from the Beijing Language Institute proved a tough rival for their Chinese counterparts, both in the Chinese language and arguments, the judges from the institute said.

Taking the position that men and women can never be equal, the foreign team said that physical conditions, social customs and division of labor will not allow real equality between the sexes. But the Chinese team argued that as a half of the society, women can and must play an equal role to men's.

The debate ended with an even score. Two Chinese and two foreign students won prizes for "best debater".

The students said that they realized there is really a gap between the rival opinions, and they learned a lot about how different the situations in specific countries are.

It was the first campus debate between Chinese and foreign students ever held by the institute, which was the first college to take in foreign students for studying Chinese on the mainland. It is the seventh consecutive year that it has sponsored debates in the Chinese language for foreign students.

RENMIN RIBAO Carries QIUSHI Table of Contents

HK1504101894 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 94 p 5

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Article by Suo Changyou, Wang Lequan, Zhang Mingtai, Xu Qiyao, Zhang Yan, Zhao Baojiang, Meng Xuenong, Zhang Shijun, Zhu Liankang, Qin Wanxiang, Zhang Rongmao, Cui Lintao, and Ma Jinzhong: "The 'Shopping Basket' Project Is a Major Matter All-Level Governments Must Pay Proper Attention to"

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Article by Nie Hongguan: "A Call on the Steel-Like National Backbone—Feelings After Watching the Opera 'the Huang He Flows Into the Sea'"

Science & Technology

Shanghai Opens Satellite Telephone Link to Tibet

OW1504085894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Shanghai, April 15 (XINHUA)—Satellite telephone services opened today from Shanghai, the leading industrial city of China, to Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

A satellite station was put into operation in Shanghai a few days ago.

The city plans to open 384 satellite links to several other remote cities in the coming ten days.

The satellite station has a capacity of more than 1,000 lines, and will be expanded.

Economic & Agricultural

Li Peng Promulgates Mineral Resources Law

OW1404143294 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0856 GMT 30 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)—PRC State Council Decree No. 152:

The "Detailed Rules for Implementing the Law of Mineral Resources of the People's Republic of China" is hereby promulgated for enforcement beginning from the date of promulgation.

[Signed] Premier Li Peng

[Dated] 26 March 1994

Jiang Zemin Promulgates Budget Law

OW1404143394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2127 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)—PRC Presidential Decree No. 21:

The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Budget" adopted at the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on 22 March 1993, is hereby promulgated for enforcement beginning 1 January 1995.

[Signed] PRC President Jiang Zemin

[Dated] 22 March 1994

RENMIN RIBAO on Losses in State Enterprises

HK1404143594 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 94 p 5

[Article by Lin Sha (2651 3097): "Causes of, and Countermeasures Against, Losses in State-Owned Enterprises"]

[Text] State-owned enterprises are a leading force in China's national economy and the main source of national revenue. The losses made by some state-owned enterprises over a long period of time is a hot topic of general concern to the public. Thoroughly studying the causes of the serious losses and formulating strong and steady countermeasures to curb losses and increase profits have become very immediate tasks.

1. It Is Necessary To Thoroughly Analyze the Causes of Losses Made By State-Owned Enterprises

There are many reasons why state-owned enterprises make losses and these are roughly as follows:

1. The Policy Factor.

At present, some state-owned enterprise losses are caused by the as yet unstraightened cost relationships and the rather low prices fixed by the government for their products. Across the country, the industries on which losses are concentrated, such as the coal and oil industries, are mainly affected by the policy factor and their losses are comparatively great. What these industries produce have a bearing on all trades and industries and tens of thousands of households. They are important bulk materials and the State adopts a particularly prudent attitude toward their prices. However, given the fact that 90 percent of consumer goods and 70 percent of the means of production have already had their price controls lifted, the fact that their prices are continually rising and the low transfer prices of the products whose prices are fixed by the government, it is unavoidable that these enterprises make losses because they "buy at high prices, sell at low prices, and are pressed at both ends."

2. The irrational factors left over from the traditional structure.

Although the "Regulations on Changing the Management Mechanism of Industrial Enterprises Owned by the

Whole People" have been promulgated, rather serious problems still exist in the management mechanism of state-owned enterprises. First, they have not all had their decisionmaking rights guaranteed. State-owned enterprises have not had government administration separated from enterprise management and government supervisory departments still exercise too much, and too rigid, control over them with the result that their initiative for production and management is greatly affected and they cannot proceed smoothly in acquiring new equipment and producing new generations of products. Second, the enterprise management responsibility mechanism is unsound. Although enterprises have some responsibilities for production and management, their property rights relationships have not been thoroughly settled. This determines that they can continue to use the state's "iron bowl" and they still do not assume responsibility for management risks or even for bankruptcy. Third, the enterprise interest mechanism is insufficient. There has not been much change in the situation which has been formed for a long time whereby "the government manages enterprises and the enterprises manage society" and enterprises' burden from society is still rather heavy.

As the planned economy is changing to a market economy, some contradictions which accumulated over the years under the old structure have gradually been exposed, causing many state-owned enterprises to shoulder too heavy a burden, lack stamina for development, be incapable of adjusting to market changes, and to get bogged down in losses. First, their financial and debt burdens are heavy. According to statistics from Hebei Province, as of the end of 1992, the long-term borrowings by the economically independent industrial enterprises at and above the township level across the province had reached 30 billion yuan. Special loans to the industrial enterprises within the budget totaled 18 billion yuan, of which medium-term outstanding loans stood at 3.9 billion yuan and losses not yet made good came to 1.7 billion yuan plus 3.7 billion yuan in hidden losses [qian kui 3383 5719]. Second, enterprises are overstaffed and shoulder a heavy burden. Ordinary state-owned enterprises have approximately 20 to 30 percent redundant staff. Since the current social security system is unsound, it is difficult to place them in society. Moreover, there is a high percentage of retired personnel. The retired personnel in ordinary state-owned enterprises account for 20 percent or more of their total staff and workers and those in some enterprises even account for 50 percent. At present, the yearly public insurance expenditure for state-owned enterprises across the country comes to 30 billion yuan. Third, machinery is outdated, technology and expertise are backward, and consumption is high. The current loss-making enterprises are mostly China's key enterprises. Under the old planned economic structure, their profits were all turned over to the State, their depreciation rates were low, and they were unable to carry out major technological transformation. As a result, they are backward in technology and equipment,

their products are poor in quality and highly priced, and they have lost competitiveness.

3. The economic operation factor.

Since last year, China's industrial output and fixed assets investments have increased by too much, the restriction of the factors of production has further been consolidated and the restriction of resources has become increasingly salient. This is firstly reflected by the short supply of energy resources and raw and semifinished materials and their continually rising costs. The state has readjusted the prices of coal, crude oil, electricity, and transportation and has twice increased the interest rates for bank loans and increased the wages of staff and workers. The enterprises themselves have had difficulty digesting these factors of increasing expenditures and decreasing profits, which have pushed costs up considerably and so some profit-making enterprises have begun to make losses or increase their losses. According to an estimate by Hebei Province, industrial enterprises at and above the township level across the province had to pay an additional 760 million yuan, representing 88.4 percent of the new losses, as a result of the rising costs of raw and semifinished materials, electricity, and transportation, as well as the increased wages of staff and workers. As price controls on crude fuels are being lifted and oil and grain prices are being increased this year, this will push costs up further. Second, the grim financial situation, fund shortages, the resurgent "debt chain," and the increase of funds in arrears have both aggravated the contradictions of fund shortages and increased the interest burden of enterprises. Moreover, the proportion of debt owed by loss-making enterprises is high and banks do not grant loans under normal circumstances. Therefore, some enterprises have reduced production somewhat, reduced production by half, or even suspended production. Furthermore, enterprise circulating funds are mainly borrowed from banks and the funds owned by enterprises are seriously insufficient, so they operate with debt in arrears and shoulder too great a burden.

4. New problems arising amid reform and opening up.

Implementation of the new fiscal and accounting systems and the new taxation system causes some profit-making enterprises to make losses or incur heavier losses. These are new circumstances arising amid reform and opening up. The new reformed accounting system which uses new accounting methods such as: Calculating the reserves for bad debts; speeding up depreciation, including current expenses in current profits and losses; and which is intended to increase the operational funds of enterprises and enhance their stamina for development are completely necessary for the long-term development of enterprises. However, this has also increased their costs and this, coupled with the exposure of hidden losses, has caused the lowering of book profits and increased losses. According to Shandong statistics, as a result of implementing the new fiscal and accounting system, in 1993, local state-owned industrial enterprises within the province's budget had a decrease in book profits of 1.326

billion yuan and additional losses of 500 million yuan, with 250 new loss-making enterprises emerging. On the whole, the implementation of the new taxation system does not increase the burden on enterprises but, due to changes in the tax structure and the taxable categories, the tax burden on some enterprises will increase and their losses will also increase. 5. The enterprise internal management factor.

The fact that some enterprises make profits and others make losses given the same external environment shows that they are not all worthless. Most loss-making enterprises have made this or that policy mistake and have varying degrees of improper operation and management as well as other problems. These are operational losses. At present, it is generally true that operational factors affect the enterprise profits. This is mainly reflected by the following: First, enterprises lack strict scientific management of their production and operation, do not have a fixed work force, do not calculate materials consumption, do not have quality inspection, do not give clear awards and punishments, the utilization rates of their capital, equipment, and manpower are low, and their waste is serious. Second, blindness sometimes exists in certain aspects of management decisionmaking. Without seizing the opportunity for development, they often do not resolutely and scientifically adapt to the unpredictably changing market demands. They either hesitate and initiate projects too late or engage in precipitate and indiscriminate production. Third, the leaders of some loss-making enterprises engage in short-term behavior. During their terms of office, they hold views of temporary management and lopsidedly satisfy the immediate interests of staff and workers and are not willing to make great efforts at technological transformation and at producing new generations of products. Some even hide themselves under the protective umbrella of the state's "policy-permitted losses." They hold an indifferent attitude toward losses, feel no pressure, and are without motivation. The leaders of some enterprises have their incomes increased rather than decreased. Precisely due to the weaknesses in the enterprise management mechanism, these negative ideas and acts are produced. In the absence of effective restrictive measures, it is not easy for these loss-making enterprises to curb losses and increase profits on their own initiative.

It should be pointed out that enterprises used to make comparatively small losses under the planned economic structure because the state covered their hidden losses with large subsidies and by supplying cheap raw and semifinished materials. As they are changing to a socialist market economy, it is a normal phenomenon and conforms to objective economic laws that loss-making enterprises exist. They are both the direct result of the competition between enterprises and a characteristic in the course of readjusting the industrial structure. At present, China is in a crucial period where the old structure is changing to a new one. Following the introduction of a series of important reform measures, such as readjusting the prices of some means of production, increasing the

interest rates for bank loans, and readjusting the original industrial structure which is seriously irrational, it is unavoidable that loss-making enterprises will increase.

But we should see that of the many factors that contribute to the serious losses currently incurred by state-owned enterprises, the factor of normal losses and the factor of abnormal losses coexist, intertwine with each other, and should be analyzed in a scientific way. In this way, we should find the specific reasons why China's enterprises do not achieve high economic efficiency and then find the solution.

II. Resolve the Problem of Losses Incurred by State-Owned Enterprises Through Reform

We should establish a socialist market economic structure so that there will be new historical conditions for the thorough resolution of the long-term problem of state-owned enterprises' achieving low economic efficiency. However, the market economic structure has to be established through reform and continuously improved. Therefore, only by further deepening reform can we once and for all resolve the problem of serious losses incurred by state-owned enterprises.

1. Deepening reform and changing the mechanism are the key to curbing losses and increasing profits.

Loss-making enterprises are the necessary cost to be paid for social and economic development. The point now is that losses have not become a driving force for the readjustment of the industrial structure and of the product mix and are not able to promote the flow and restructuring of assets. Although many state-owned enterprises make losses for years while the state no longer grants them subsidies, yet their losses are normally registered in the account book and some losses are, in practice, compensated for through increased loans. Fundamentally speaking, this practice whereby enterprises appear to assume responsibility for their performance but, in fact, do not assume any responsibility is caused by China's current enterprise system. The background to the unseparated government administration and enterprise management, which has long prevented state-owned enterprises from eradicating losses, is that government administration and capital are unseparated, namely that the government's function of social and economic management is not separated from the function of the owner of state assets. The background to the difficulty in guaranteeing enterprises' decisionmaking rights is the undefined property rights system. The background to the unsound self-restricting mechanism of enterprises is that there is no strict property rights restriction. Behind enterprise nonstandard behavior is the fact that enterprise owners are absent from management. We can say that all of the deep-seated problems regarding state-owned enterprise losses are directly related to the current enterprise system and its property rights relationship. Therefore, the key to curbing losses is to straighten out property rights relationships, establish the property rights of enterprise legal entities, change the management mechanism of

state-owned enterprises, establish a modern enterprise system in which the "property rights as well as the rights and responsibilities of enterprises are clearly defined, government administration and enterprise management are separated, and scientific management is established," so that enterprises can become independent legal entities which operate independently and assume sole responsibility for profits and losses, receive economic interests, and assume responsibility for management risks. This is the market economy's essential demand on enterprises. Only by having enterprises operate independently and assume sole responsibility for profits and losses, can they become qualified competitors in the market, can they actively respond to market signals, and can effective market competition be established.

After we have defined property rights and thoroughly separated government administration and enterprise management, the functions of the government as the administrator of society and as the asset owner are separated and the control and management of state-owned assets are separated. The remainder are only operational losses and thus the fittest will survive. When enterprises make losses, they should have their legal entities' assets reduced, whether they are purely state-owned enterprises or joint-stock enterprises which own state-owned assets. If an enterprise makes losses for a long time and its funds are insufficient to repay its debts, it should be declared bankrupt according to the provisions of the "Bankruptcy Law" and its managers and all its staff and workers will suffer losses such as losing their jobs. In the meantime, it is also necessary to remove all obstacles to property rights entering the market and establish a sound mechanism for asset restructuring. We cannot just compel loss-making enterprises to curb losses and increase profits but we must also enable enterprises which always make losses to have repeated opportunities for development.

2. Creating a fine external environment is the precondition for curbing losses and increasing profits.

The government should have a great determination to thoroughly change its functions, properly manage its own affairs, and delegate those functions which they should not retain. This is a big question regarding how the superstructure suits the economic foundation and promotes economic development. If no substantive progress is made in this respect, it is difficult to deepen reform or to curb losses and increase profits. To be specific, first, the government needs to exercise proper macroeconomic regulation and control and prevent great fluctuations in economic growth. It should, for example, properly control the scale of investment in fixed assets, otherwise it will disrupt the balance between the credit, financial, foreign exchange, and materials systems, causing a grim financial situation and mounting inflationary pressure. If so, industrial enterprises will have difficulty in maintaining normal production, let alone improving returns. Second, it is necessary to improve social service and change it to a reality wherein the government attends to society. Only by paying close attention to amplifying the

social security system and to establishing the reemployment mechanism, removing various unequal policy environments as soon as possible, and surrendering the current enterprise function of attending to society back to the government can we make state-owned enterprises lay down their burden and develop without a burden. Third, the government should strengthen guidance for industrial policies. It is necessary to readjust the product mix with industrial policies so as to reduce the great losses arising from structural contradictions.

Moreover, we should formulate loss-curbing policies under the guidance of industrial policies and should support loss-making enterprises which engage in new industries, promoting the upgrading of their management and technology and equipment so that they can curb losses and increase profits. As for those loss-making enterprises engaged in sunset industries, we should switch them to other lines of production or declare them bankrupt. Fourth, it is necessary to actively and steadily proceed with price reform. Deepen price reform, remove price controls on all products that can enter the competitive market, subject their prices to the market, and prevent the government from interfering in the formation of their prices, so that the enterprises which produce and deal in these products can really become the main body of the market, creating conditions for enterprises to participate in fair competition.

3. Paying attention to the internal factors is the starting point for curbing losses and increasing profits,

The more important thing for enterprises is to thoroughly change the old habit of "waiting for, relying on, and asking from" the government and banks. Instead, they should look inward and make internal improvements. First, change the concepts and foster a strong market awareness. They should be in the forefront of market competition, organize production in keeping with market needs, quicken the pace of producing new generations of products, and make efforts to do better than others regarding product variety and quality and in new generations of products. Second, attach importance to product quality. Quality is the lifeblood of enterprises. They should foster the idea of putting quality first, vigorously proceed with and improve total quality control, establish a quality assurance system, and pay close attention to quality in various aspects. Third, strengthen enterprise internal management. As enterprises are having greater and greater decisionmaking rights, they should pay more attention to "strictness" and strengthen management. Their point is to strengthen the fundamental work of enterprise management and, particularly, to strengthen cost management, field management, equipment management, and group development, at the same time enforcing strict labor and processing discipline. Fourth, vigorously promote the technological progress of enterprises. In a period of speedy economic development, it is more necessary to rely on scientific and technological progress in order to curb losses and increase profits. By adopting new technologies, new techniques, new equipment, and new materials and

enhancing the utilization rates of energy resources and raw materials, we must insist on the road of mainly expanding the technological contents. Fifth, mobilize the masses and make concerted efforts to resolve the difficulties. It is necessary to bring into play the initiative and creativity of staff and workers and enhance their sense of assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses. It is necessary to adopt practical measures, such as stimulating staff and workers to put forward ideas and proposals and starting double-increases and double-savings [shuang zeng shuang jie 7175 1073 7175 4634] activities to really curb losses and increase profits.

4. Strengthen leadership is the necessary condition for curbing losses and increasing profits.

At the changeover of the old and new structures and with the unsound internal management mechanism of enterprises and the nonstraightened external environment, it is difficult to some extent to merely rely on an enterprise's own strength to improve its performance. Governments and supervisory departments at all levels should strengthen leadership of the work of curbing losses and increasing profits. First, establish the target responsibility system and further strengthen the mechanism of assuming responsibility for losses. It is necessary to delegate the target of curbing losses and increasing profits to enterprises, workshops, groups, and individuals and link the interests of staff and workers with the reduction and curbing of losses. Second, adopt specific loss-curbing policies. It is necessary to list the names of big loss-making units in the locality or in the trade, analyze the causes of losses in turn, put forward solutions, and set a time limit for them to curb or reduce losses. For those enterprises which have made losses over a long period of time and which are hopeless at curbing their losses, we should resolutely shut them down, suspend their operations, amalgamate them with other enterprises, or switch them to the manufacture of other products. Third, continue to pool and use the loss-curbing funds already established and help loss-making enterprises to curb losses and increase profits. In recent years, most places have set up special funds for curbing losses, supported and reinforced enterprise "blood-making" functions, and have obtained remarkable achievements. In the circumstances, the state should set aside some money to set up the loss-curbing funds and join hands with them in various provinces to curb enterprise losses.

Government Acts To Prevent Loss of State Property

OW1504064994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—The Chinese government has begun to tackle the problem of the loss of state property by improving legislation and tightening management.

The loss finds expression primarily in that, when a foreign-funded enterprise or a stock company is set up,

assets of a state-owned enterprise are often not evaluated precisely. Consequently, these assets turn, through different channels, into assets of collectives, individuals or foreign investors.

A survey conducted last year shows that two-thirds of the 10,000 state-owned businesses establishing joint ventures with overseas firms did not evaluate their state-owned assets.

Chinese economists estimate that the loss resulting from lack of evaluation or under-evaluation of state-owned assets when Chinese companies launch joint ventures with overseas firms amounts to 30 billion yuan a year.

The loss stemming from lack of evaluation or under-evaluation of state-owned assets when existing enterprises become joint-stock companies is also enormous, they say.

An official of the state-owned assets administration said that the unpaid use of state-owned assets to set up profit-making businesses and the existence of large numbers of money-losing state-owned companies also cause serious losses of state-owned assets.

He estimated the loss of such assets over the past decade at 500 billion yuan in total. "The loss of tax revenues and the loss of state-owned assets have become two serious problems in China's economic life," he said.

The Chinese government has made it clear that the state-owned sector will serve as the mainstay of China's economy in the course of shifting to a market economy, he noted.

The state-owned sector is still growing despite the policy of encouraging the common development of multi-economic sectors, he said.

For example, the value of state-owned assets climbed 14 percent in 1992 to 3,069.7 billion yuan.

The official said that the loss of state-owned assets runs counter to the Chinese government's reform policy.

Economists attribute the loss chiefly to the absence of a unified and effective system for managing state-owned assets, ill-defined functions of departments in charge of managing state-owned assets at all levels and loopholes in existing laws and regulations.

The Chinese government is now taking a series of measures to stem the loss, they said.

The most important measure is to evaluate state-owned assets. Last year 10,000 state-owned enterprises finished evaluating their assets, and another 10,000 will do so this year.

China currently has 1,000 accountants' and auditors' offices authorized by the government to evaluate such assets, the official said.

He said that when establishing a Sino-foreign joint venture or a joint-stock company, a state-owned enterprise must have an assets evaluation certificate approved by the state-owned assets administration.

He said that the standing committee of the national people's congress is drafting a law on state-owned assets and formulating a set of regulations on the supervision and management of assets in state-owned enterprises and another set of regulations on how to assess the increase in the value of state-owned assets.

He said that when a state-owned enterprise changes its property rights in the future it must evaluate its assets, define its property rights and clear its debts.

Customs Office on New Antismuggling Work Procedure

OW1504103894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2132 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—To regulate its antismuggling efforts at sea and to strictly crack down on smuggling according to law, the General Administration of Customs [GAC] has amended the "Procedure Governing Customs Antismuggling Tasks at Sea" [the "Procedure"] and has further specified the regulations governing its antismuggling work at sea.

The new regulations stipulated: Customs departments will use antismuggling vessels and motor boats as their principal tools in conducting antismuggling tasks at sea. A customs antismuggling vessel has a gray hull and a white pilot-house. "Chinese Customs," written in Chinese calligraphy, is painted in red on both sides of the pilot-house. The PRC national flag will be at the top of the mast. A registration number consisting of two properly written Chinese characters and a three-digit number, such as "Customs 9xx (or 8xx, 7xx, 5xx, 2xx)," is painted on both sides of an antismuggling vessel. Additionally, "Chinese Customs," written in Chinese, and a four-digit number are painted on both sides of an antismuggling motor boat, which has a warning light at its stern. While conducting official tasks at sea, customs antismuggling personnel will wear customs or marine antismuggling uniforms. Customs uniforms are black in color during spring, autumn, and winter. A customs official will wear black uniform pants and a white short-sleeved shirt during summer. He will also wear a white hat with a logo that bears the national emblem, wheat head, and the customs insignia. He will wear a black tie. Marine antismuggling work uniforms are blue-gray in color. A marine antismuggling official will wear an armband on the left arm of his jacket; and the armband has the customs insignia and "Chinese Customs" written in Chinese and English. He will wear a gray felt cap with a logo that is identical to the white hat, bearing the same national emblem, wheat head, and customs insignia. Antismuggling personnel carry customs work identity cards and investigation cards and will show them when conducting inspection duties.

It has been learned: The GAC urged all China's customs departments to strictly uphold the "Procedure" while conducting antismuggling tasks at sea. The GAC emphatically pointed out: Chinese and foreign vessels and crewmen may refuse an inspection at sea if a customs vessel conducting antismuggling examination has violated the above stipulations.

The customs regulations stipulate: While conducting antismuggling duties at sea, customs personnel can open fire, according to law, on smuggling suspects and vessels that disobey orders and try to escape, shield smuggling activities with arms, violently resist examination, or try to recover their confiscated contraband or other smuggling evidence.

Officials, Economists Cited on 1st Quarter Economy

HK1504074494 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Apr 94 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Continued Reform Vital to National Stability"]

[Text] Reform is the only way to guarantee a country's stability and development, government officials and economists said after reviewing China's economic progress in the first quarter of this year.

The economy has experienced a high growth rate this year, the Chinese Business Times newspaper reported on April 9.

But inflation has worsened.

"The most serious problems we face are inflation and the recession in the State-owned sector," said Wu Jinglian, an economist at the State Council's Development Research Centre.

In the first two months of this year, retail prices rose 20 percent over the same period last year, according to the State Statistics Bureau.

And rising inflation is destabilizing.

For more than 10 years, economic development has been subject to central government policy fluctuations, which have in turn prioritized reform, development and stability.

And the economy has done very well encouraged by a policy of speeding up reform, which was affirmed during Deng Xiaoping's South China trip in the spring of 1992.

But economic chaos, particularly in the financial sector, has been an unwelcome side effect.

In July 1993 central government had to adopt measures to cool down the overheated economy and restore financial order.

And since then the stress has been on stability rather than development, as was affirmed at the Second Plenary Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) this March.

Price control is essential for stability, said the newspaper.

And the government will do all it can to keep inflation below 10 percent this year, three percentage points lower than last year, according to Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji.

Administrative measures have been adopted to control inflation, although the government understands that economic steps hold the key to solving what are, after all, economic problems.

Fresh milk has been set at 0.9 yuan (10 cents) per kilogram in Beijing.

And since this price is 0.2 yuan (2 cents) lower than its real cost, the Beijing Milk Company is providing subsidies of 1.5 million yuan (\$170,000) for every 7,500 kilograms produced, according to Xiao Chunyuan, manager of the company.

The company only earned 10 million yuan (\$1.16 million) profit last year—60 percent of which came from its tertiary operations. And after paying out the subsidies and 8.5 million yuan (\$980,000) of value-added tax, the company actually earned nothing from its production and sales last year.

And the Beijing Milk Company is relatively healthy as State-owned enterprises go. Administrative obligations and the heavy burden of feeding retired and idle employees mean that many State companies are losing money hand over fist.

And keeping these companies going is part of the State's stability plan.

And inflation is better than unemployment, according to Li Yining, an economist at Beijing University.

As long as people are in work, endemic violence and crime can be avoided. Social stability is at stake, he said.

And stability does not mean stagnation, according to economists.

Modification of the State sector would help the enterprises, said Wu Jinglian.

Economist Du Runsheng said that privatizing State enterprises would reduce central government's financial burdens.

Luo Zhaohong, an economist at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said the nation's funds should not be wasted on rescuing a sector guided by outworn economic principles.

To ease the State's financial burden, about 100 billion yuan (\$11.5 billion) treasury bonds are to be issued this year.

The bonds are popular with investors because they pay more than bank savings, and are safer than stock and real estate investments.

But problems have occurred with non-governmental fund-raising the first three months of this year, said the newspaper.

Many companies took advantage of local development policies. They obtained local authority paper agreements promising favourable business terms, and then used these documents to lend credibility to local newspaper advertisements promising impossible returns.

The government has adopted measures to crack down on these fraudsters, said the newspaper.

More Partnership Law Firms Set Up

OW1504084894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Yu Xiaodong, 29, quit his job as a lawyer at the state-run Guizhou Economic Law Firm in southwest China to set up a private law office.

The Huaxia Law Office was set up with 120,000 yuan (14,900 U.S. dollars) in investment provided by Yu and his two partners.

It has hired eight other lawyers and experts in finance, real estate and securities as consultants.

The Huaxia Law Office is only one among the burgeoning non-governmental law firms in China, a major change from the past, when all the lawyers were on the government pay-roll and called "state legal workers".

The latest statistics from the Ministry of Justice show that there were 502 non-governmental law firms in the country by the end of 1993, two and a half times the number in 1992 or 10 percent of all the law firms in China.

This is part of a reform package to change the existing lawyer system, "to serve the nation's drive for a market economy and establishment of a democratic legal system," said Gan Jihua, vice-chairman of the All-China Lawyers Association.

The non-state law offices include co-operative and partnership and other forms of firms, he said, adding that the state firms are still necessary, especially in less-developed regions.

As a result of reforms since last June, China has witnessed remarkable progress in the number of lawyers and law offices, and their services to society, Gan said.

By the end of 1993 there were 66,700 lawyers, working as permanent legal consultants for 185,800 government agencies, enterprises and individuals.

They handled 483,300 domestic civil, commercial and criminal cases in 1993, and 18,400 cases with foreign interests involved—21.5 and 25.2 percent up respectively over the previous year.

Another reform measure was a decision to allow compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao to take the examination for the lawyer's certificate on the mainland.

The Ministry of Justice also ratified applications by 41 overseas law firms to establish branches in China. Some 200 others are waiting to be approved, Gan disclosed. The Junhe Law Firm in Beijing opened China's first overseas law firm branch last August. China promulgated the "professional ethical code for lawyers" at the end of last year. The country's lawyers' law is still in the making, and is expected to be issued next year. Gan said the draft has been revised 11 times. It will be submitted to the State Council for discussion this year.

He said China's law industry still lags behind those in the developed countries. For instance, the number of lawyers in China accounts for 0.06 per thousand, while the rate in the U.S. is three per thousand.

Minister of Justice Xiao Yang said that the country will need 75,000 lawyers in 1997, and 150,000 by the year 2000.

'Agenda 21' White Paper Charts Development Course

OW15040956/94 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—China has published its white paper on population, the environment and development in the 21st century today, charting the course of the country's long-term economic and social development.

The white paper, "China's Agenda 21" was released at a press conference jointly held by the State Planning Commission and the State Science and Technology Commission.

Chen Yaobang, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, said that the Chinese Government has formulated the agenda in line with the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

He said that, in accordance with China's actual comprehensive conditions, the agenda puts forward overall strategies, policies, measures and plans to promote the coordinated and sustained development of the economy, society, natural resources, environment, population and education.

The agenda will become a guiding document for the formulation of China's long and medium-term plans for the national economy and social development, and will be embodied as important contents and objectives in China's Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000) and the development program until 2010.

Meanwhile, it is also a manifestation of the seriousness in action and firmness in principle of the Chinese Government in implementing the U.N.'s agenda, he added.

The agenda is written in over 200,000 Chinese characters in 20 chapters. It has 78 projected areas under four headings: Sustained Development Strategies, Social Sustained Development, Economic Sustained Development, and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. It was drafted by 300 experts and scholars from 52 government departments and social organizations.

At the same time, the Chinese Government has also organized related departments to draft "the priority projects plan for China's Agenda 21", with the first 63 priority projects selected in favor of international co-operation, on the basis of more than 500 project proposals.

Chen said that the implementation of the program will not only solve crucial problems such as population expansion, environmental deterioration and resources shortage, but also promote public participation so that sustained development in China can get experience which can help foster the economic development and environmental protection in the Asia-Pacific region, and throughout the world.

He said that the total input for the first priority projects is estimated at 3.76 billion U.S. dollars, of which 60 percent will be guaranteed domestically, while the other 40 percent will come from international co-operation.

The domestic part of the input will mainly come from government investment and loans, or be raised by the localities; while international co-operation will be carried out in forms of multilateral and bilateral co-operation, grants, loans, joint investment and BOT (building, operation and transfer). Chen said he was optimistic about the prospects for the financial support of these projects.

Chen said the United Nations Development Program has paid great attention to the drafting and implementation of "China's Agenda 21" and has decided to include the agenda in its co-operative projects with the Chinese Government.

Economic Growth Predicted To Reach 11.5 Percent in 1994

OW1504100594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0932
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese economists today forecast the country's gross national product (GDP) would increase by 11.5 percent this year.

The prediction was the latest made by economists from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the State Statistics Bureau.

The economists said that, normally, the economy will not experience a setback abruptly after it has rushed at high speed for two consecutive years. The growth rate is also welcome as it prevents ups and downs in the economy and maintains a stable social order.

"In addition, it benefits foreign investment and the income of the Chinese people," said economist Li Jingwen.

An improved economic environment, increasing investments and an expanded infrastructure last year will continue to play a firm role in pushing the economy, he said.

What the experts are anxious about is inflation, which has been rising for five months since the last quarter of 1993.

According to the Statistics Bureau, prices in the first quarter of this year went up more than 20 percent nationwide over the same period of last year. In 1993 China's inflation rate was 13 percent.

The economists attributed the driving up of prices to complicated factors, instead of the sole reason of imbalance in supply and demands.

However, they expressed satisfaction with the various methods which the government has adopted to curb inflation.

"If things go smoothly, the price hikes will be controlled; at the same time, the economy will avoid being stalled," Li said.

Last year the Chinese Government imposed a macro-control policy to cool down the overheated economy.

But both officials and scholars said they hoped that the economy would continue to rise at a moderately high speed.

The economists noted that further GDP growth will be basically promoted by increased investment. Investment in fixed assets this year will stand at about 1,500 billion yuan, up 12 percent over 1993.

"But we can bring fixed investment under control if we control new bank notes and loans," Li said.

The experts advised the government to move actively but cautiously in the reform this year to avoid uncertainty among the masses of the people.

They also predicted that the actual per capita income of urban residents will rise by 10 percent this year, and retail sales by 8.8 percent.

Meanwhile, urban bank deposits are expected to increase by 26 percent.

No. 1 Automobile Corporation Group Increases Exports

OW1404131494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Changchun, April 14 (XINHUA)—The No. 1 Automobile Corporation Group in Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, is making efforts to expand its export volume.

Recently it exported 220 trucks to Thailand. Sources said that it was the group's third batch of trucks exported abroad this year, bringing the total shipped up to 735 trucks.

This month, another 900 trucks will be exported to Indonesia, Myanmar [Burma] and Laos.

The CA-142 Liberation truck is the major product of the corporation. Since 1991, the truck has been exported to 13 countries and regions.

To expand its exports, the corporation has turned out automobiles according to the demands in different countries and regions.

Now it can make 12 kinds of trucks with different engines.

The corporation has also set up production bases in other countries, with the first a joint venture to assemble trucks set up in Tanzania in 1992. The venture has now begun production.

East Region

Anhui Formulates New Agricultural Policies

OW1404121994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Hefei, April 14 (XINHUA)—Anhui Province, a major farming area in China, has mapped out a series of new policies to promote agricultural development and increase farmers' incomes.

Addressing the annual session of the provincial people's congress, Anhui Governor Fu Xishou said recently that the province will continue to pay close attention to agricultural production.

Fu said that the original land contracting system will be further improved in line with specific conditions in Anhui. Farmers can extend leases for another 30 years after their contracts expire.

Furthermore, the right to use farmland can be transferred, leased, used for mortgage or as shares of a company during the contracting period, he said.

Land leases can be extended for 50 to 70 years if farmers contract for wasteland and barren hills, he added.

Later this year, the provincial government will announce other flexible policies for the land contract system.

The development of agriculture in the province will focus on expanding acreage sown in high-yield and high-quality rice and other grains, a provincial government official said.

In 1994, the province plans to plant grain crops on six million hectares in order to harvest 25 million tons, matching 1993 production.

Anhui's cotton output is expected to reach 300,000 tons in 1994, about 40,000 tons more than last year. Its oilseed production is projected to match last year's 1.56 million tons.

To meet these targets, Anhui province will try to raise output in six existing grain and cotton production centers and eight new ones listed during the 1990-95 period, the official said.

Moreover, Anhui plans to choose 10 major counties, 20 agricultural production bases and 50 villages to undertake a comprehensive agricultural development project, designed to expand a diverse economy in rural areas, the official said.

He said that provincial authorities will make sure that 1.14 million tons of fertilizer and 7,650 tons of pesticide will be supplied to local farmers this year.

The provincial government has also decided to help three million poor rural residents solve food deficiencies

over the next three years and to enable them to eliminate poverty within five years and lead a good life within eight years, he said.

Fujian Secretary Resigns Position as Governor

HK1404130094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0959 GMT 14 Apr 94

[By reporter Sun Xianxun (1327 6343 6598)]

[Text] Fuzhou, 14 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Jia Qinglin, secretary of the Fujian CPC Committee, today resigned his position as governor.

The Second Session of the Eighth Fujian People's Congress held a meeting this morning, accepting Jia Qinglin's resignation.

Jia Qinglin, 54, assumed the offices of standing committee member and deputy secretary of the Fujian CPC Committee when he was transferred to Fujian in 1985. Replacing Wang Zhaoguo in November 1990, Jia took charge of the work of the Fujian Government and successively assumed the office of vice governor, acting governor, and then governor in April 1991. When party secretary Chen Guangyi was transferred to the post of Civil Aviation Administration of China chief at the end of last year, the CPC Central Committee appointed Jia Qinglin as party secretary. At the meeting of leading cadres held at that time, Jia urged his subordinates to "regard wholeheartedly serving the people as their fundamental purpose and working for the interests of the people as their motto." Local people say that Jia Qinglin is honest, kind, upright, and prudent. He sets strict demands on himself and enjoys a high reputation.

The Fujian People's Congress Standing Committee accepted Chen Guangyi's resignation from the office of chairman of the people's congress on 6 April. It has been reported that the Second Session of the Eighth Fujian People's Congress will hold a meeting on 16 April to elect a member and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian People's Government.

Fujian Official on Benefit to Taiwan From Tourism

HK1304125594 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1124 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Fuzhou, April 13 (CNS)—Vice Director of the Fujian Tourism Bureau Mr. Luo Jian said that the unfortunate accident at Qiandao Lake affected provincial tourism to a certain extent, but he believed that this would be temporary and that the development of tourism between Fujian and Taiwan would prove beneficial to both sides.

Mr. Luo Jian said that Fujian had rich tourism resources and was the main place of origin of Taiwan compatriots. Since 1987, more and more Taiwan compatriots had come to Fujian to visit their ancestral homes and resorts and to make religious and business trips. According to

statistics, the province had received some 340,000 Taiwan compatriots last year, the most since the 90's had begun.

Mr. Luo said that the tourism departments in Fujian and Taiwan had coordinated with each other in giving services to Taiwan compatriots and in recent years such cooperation had not only boosted the development of Fujian tourism but also that of Taiwan. Artificial blocks stopping Taiwan compatriots from travelling to the Mainland would benefit neither side.

Fujian's tourism facilities had improved, with its present foreign-related 100 hotels, 50 of which were star-grade as well as 14,000 standard rooms and nearly 30,000 beds to basically meet the demands of overseas visitors.

Mr. Luo also said that the provincial tourism departments had been emphasizing travel safety and had enacted a set of management regulations. These departments conducted safety inspections of various tourism services every year and trained employees to guarantee safety measures. Even if an individual accident occurred, Mr. Luo, added, the departments would handle it with the utmost efficiency.

Jiangxi Secretary on Importance of Agriculture

HK1404112994 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong visited Dongguan Township, Linchuan County, from 2 to 6 April to conduct a survey. He stressed that the current situation is indeed excellent in rural areas and that the peasants have shown a greater initiative in promoting production, especially in growing grain. Party and government leaders at all levels must conscientiously implement the guideline laid down by the central meeting on rural work and work really hard to stabilize grain output and help the peasants increase their income. [passage omitted]

Local peasants told Mao Zhiyong: Now that the party central authorities attach importance to agriculture and have offered good policies, the grain price has been rising and thus farming promises good returns. Mao Zhiyong replied happily: Agricultural production is subject to very strict seasonal conditions. It is now time to start spring farming. You should never miss the right time for farming. I hope you will have a deeper understanding of the importance of agricultural production and rural work. In particular, you must pay great attention to grain production—it is necessary to keep the grain sowing area stable. At the same time, it is necessary to keep an eye on key measures for promoting production, with the focus placed on raising per-unit-area yield with a view to increasing the gross output. [passage omitted]

Mao Zhiyong noted: During the main grain growing period, we must not only ensure a steady increase in grain output but also make every effort to help the

peasants increase their income so that they will become rich sooner. [passage omitted]

Mao Zhiyong pointed out: + In order to increase their income and become rich sooner, our peasants should promote a diversified economy, improve management, and expand production scale while developing grain production. [passage omitted]

Mao Zhiyong said: As far as the rural work is concerned, we have many tasks to perform but the most basic matter is to work in a down-to-earth manner to intensify grass-roots organizations. To do a good job in this aspect, we must focus our attention on building organizations at the village level with party branches as their core and on developing the economy at the village level, thus ensuring that all duties are undertaken by the right people and sufficient funds are allocated to run the businesses.

Mao Zhiyong said: At the moment the situation is excellent in rural areas. However, we still need to remain cool-headed, work in a down-to-earth manner, and further explore bright prospects. We have set out the key tasks and our leaders at all levels certainly need to further improve their work style, go down to the grass-roots level, publicize the policies among the peasants, adopt appropriate measures to help the peasants promote production, and solve the actual problems. [passage omitted]

After his stay in Dongguan Township, Mao Zhiyong also paid a visit to Suji Township, which has long been a cotton producing area. There he conducted a survey on this year's cotton production, publicized rural policies among the peasants, and encouraged the peasants to grow more cotton, do a better job, and fulfill this year's cotton output quota.

Jiangxi Party Chief at Anticorruption Work Meeting

HK1504062094 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpt] The Eighth Plenary Session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee was held in Nanchang this morning to convey and implement the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, sum up the province's anticorruption work in the previous period, and work out a plan for the work in the next stage. Of the 29 members of the provincial discipline inspection commission expected to attend the session, 25 were present. Also present at the session were 295 persons including secretaries of the prefectural, county, and city discipline inspection committees, supervision bureau directors of prefectures, counties, and cities, and persons in charge of the discipline inspection and supervision organizations of units directly under the provincial government and universities and colleges. Provincial leaders Mao Zhiyong, Zhu Zhihong, Lu Xiuzhen, Ma Shichang, Shu Huiguo, and Feng Jinmao;

and Huang Minxin, Xie Li, and Jia Yian, deputy secretaries of the provincial discipline inspection commission, attended the session. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission also sent people to attend the session. [passage omitted]

At the session, Xie Li and Jia Yian conveyed General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speech and Comrade Wei Jianxin's report at the Third Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial discipline inspection commission, Ma Shichang, Commission secretary, delivered a report entitled "Submit to the Overall Interests of the Entire Party, Unswervingly Carry Out the Anticorruption Struggle." Provincial Party Secretary Mao Zhiyong made an important speech.

In his speech, Mao Zhiyong pointed out: Carrying out the anticorruption struggle in a thoroughgoing, sustained, and more effective way is an important guarantee for deepening reform, promoting development, and maintaining stability. It is necessary to approach the struggle from the strategic height of safeguarding reform, development, and stability, and to work hard to achieve good results in the struggle. As far as anticorruption work in the next stage is concerned, stress should be placed on continuing to implement the three tasks, encouraging honesty and self-discipline among leading cadres in performing official duties, intensifying investigation and handling of major and important cases, and effectively checking unhealthy practices. He stressed: In carrying out the anticorruption struggle, we should have a firm grasp of economic construction, the center of all our work, to enable the struggle to better serve economic construction and reform and opening up to the outside world. In terms of work planning, we should carry out anticorruption work simultaneously with reform and development tasks. We should closely follow the major measures taken in reform and development and inspect law enforcement. In determining and handling cases of economic discipline violations, we should make a specific analysis of specific cases. He urged: We should solve deep-seated problems of corruption by deepening structural reform, pay close attention to the departments and links where corruption emerges most easily, and by deepening reform establish and improve an internal management system, a supervisory mechanism, and laws and regulations. He stressed: Party committees and governments at all levels should have the overall situation in mind and effectively strengthen leadership over the anticorruption struggle. 1. Party and government organizations should work together to carry out the anticorruption struggle under the leadership of the party committee, with principal leaders taking charge personally. 2. We should strengthen inspection and supervision and give specific guidance in specific matters. 3. We should vigorously support the work of discipline inspection, supervision, and judicial organs. 4. We should guide the anticorruption struggle through correct public opinion.

In his report, Ma Shichang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, reviewed the main aspects of work since the commission's seventh plenary session. [passage omitted]

Qingdao Port City Develops Marine Industry

OW1504024494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Qingdao, April 15 (XINHUA)—East China's port city of Qingdao has achieved good economic results through boosting its marine industry.

Over the past few years the city has been establishing a marine industry that includes the development of bio-engineering and comprehensive use of aquatic resources.

Despite having two-thirds of the marine scientists and researchers in China, Qingdao did not start taking advantage of its research findings until recently.

To tap ocean resources, Qingdao drew up a ten-year development plan and formulated preferential policies regarding fund raising, loans and tax reductions some years ago.

The technology of artificial breeding and raising of prawns jointly developed by local research institutions and colleges has built up a business with an annual product value of more than three billion yuan.

Research has also been completed in the breeding and raising of abalones.

Medication extracted from marine substances have been made and have found a growing market.

Decay-prevention materials produced by a local chemistry institution have been applied to most of the marine-related industries nationwide.

Reporter Under Deng's 'Protection' Sued in Shanghai

HK1504073894 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English 15 Apr 94 p 8

[By Bruce Gilley]

[Text] Shanghai security authorities are suing a local journalist who wrote articles about the unsavoury ties between police and nightclubs with underworld links in the city.

In an attempt to silence the criticism, the police have directly contravened the instructions of the senior patriarch Deng Xiaoping, who offered his personal protection to the reporter.

The case could prove a watershed in determining which counts more: the law, or the personal instructions of a senior leader.

Xu Keren, who writes for the lively XINMIN EVENING NEWS [XINMIN WANBAO], was detained in January after the paper ran a series of articles revealing the links between the Shanghai Public Security Bureau (PSB) and the city's nightclubs, according to sources at the paper.

The articles showed that the PSB directly ran some nightclubs and colluded with owners to charge exorbitant fees, from which it received kickbacks.

Xu was released a day later after the ailing Deng, who was in town for the lunar new year, reacted against the interference, the sources said.

"We must protect the pen as well as the sword," Deng was reported to have said on hearing of the incident. The 10-character statement, relayed through his daughter and unofficial press aide, Deng Rong, was enough to ensure that Xu was released from detention, the sources said.

After Deng left Shanghai in mid-February, the PSB filed a libel suit against Xu and the paper's editors alleging that the articles were "malicious" and "without foundation".

Court officials are understood to be gathering material and advice from party and government leaders in Shanghai on how to proceed.

"The case has not opened yet, so no one is willing to discuss it right now," a source said last night.

"The police believe that they can achieve through legal means what senior leaders stopped them from doing through harassment."

Xu's home phone has been bugged and he is under constant surveillance from plainclothes policemen.

His passport, revoked in February as he tried to board a plane for Japan where his wife lives, has not been returned.

"Xu's situation remains precarious, but all staff on the paper as well as some central leaders are behind him," one source said.

XINMIN EVENING NEWS is one of only nine government-run papers nationwide whose circulation increased last year.

The paper had already had one confrontation with the local PSB at the time of Deng's visit, when it was barred from reporting on the beating to death of an innocent bus driver on January 1 by nightclub guards who were believed to be off-duty PSB officers.

The real nature of the so called "1-1" incident is still murky, but there are rumours that the VIPs inside the nightclub (whose parked limousines had blocked the road, precipitating the incident) were part of Deng's entourage, some of whom had arrived in Shanghai in early December.

Among Chinese liberals, the Shanghai PSB has the worst reputation for intimidation and harassment in the whole of China.

The recent round-up of dissidents in China during visits by leaders from the United States, Japan and France was said to have been carried out most efficiently in Shanghai, where surveillance may be even stricter than in the capital.

The Shanghai PSB's business empire, part of which was the subject of Xu's reports, has run rampant since the mid-eighties and is said to include nightclubs and other service businesses.

Zhejiang To Use Market Forces To Create Jobs *OW1404071494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 14 Apr 94*

[Text] Hangzhou, April 14 (XINHUA)—East China's Zhejiang Province plans to restrict its urban unemployment rate at below three percent this year by relying on market forces, according to an official of the provincial labor department.

He said that the provincial government plans to introduce a competitive labor market system province-wide over the next five years to pave the way for the creation of a market economy.

Now, more people have found jobs on various type of labor markets, in a change from getting job assignments from the government, he said.

Zhejiang, one of the most developed areas in China, currently has 70 labor markets, 500 job placement agencies, and 7,000 labor service enterprises and workers' training centers.

In 1993 700,000 urban residents in Zhejiang found jobs through labor markets and nearly 60,000 residents were employed following vocational training, he said.

As a result, the urban unemployment rate went down to 2.6 percent, he added.

The provincial authorities have decided to open a number of major labor markets in urban areas, and job-placement agencies in all counties and cities this year, he said.

In 1994 Zhejiang will also improve the social insurance system consisting primarily of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, he said.

The premium will be shared by the state, the collectives and individuals, according to local officials.

Specifically, the mutual pension insurance system will be introduced in half of prefectures and cities, while unemployment insurance will be extended to all urban workers, he said.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Expects More Investment From Japan

OW1404084394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Guangzhou, April 14 (XINHUA)—Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, said on Wednesday [13 April] that his province anticipates more investment from Japanese entrepreneurs.

In his meeting with a Japanese economic delegation, he said that the investment conditions in Guangdong have been greatly improved and the market enlarged. "Guangdong looks forward to expanding economic and technological cooperation with Japanese counterparts," the secretary said, adding that the prospect for future cooperation is bright.

The top party official of the province noted that since China adopted the policies of reform and opening up, Guangdong's gross domestic product (GDP) has increased by 13 percent annually over the past 15 years, with the GDP in 1993 up 21 percent over 1992.

Guangdong now has three special economic zones, four state-approved economic development zones, six new-and-high-technology development districts and four free trade zones.

There are eight airports and a dozen express highways, including those under construction, in the province.

Xie Fei said that in 1992, foreign investment in Guangdong amounted to 4.8 billion U.S. dollars, and in 1993, investment was 9.6 billion U.S. dollars. The two years' total is almost equal to that in the previous 13 years.

More overseas investment would help tackle Guangdong's newly emerged problems in its efforts to link up the local economy with the world's, Xie said, noting that overseas management experience and skills are also needed.

Guangdong Agriculture Reaches 'Full Development'

OW1404160394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Guangzhou, April 14 (XINHUA)—More bananas, litchis, longan and mangoes were grown in Guangdong last year than in any other Chinese province—and for the previous five years, too.

That little-known fact is part of the outcome of the province's farmers turning to produce for which there is strong market demand.

They have been doing that for the past 14 years, and now the market-oriented agriculture in south China's Guangdong Province has attained full development. The agricultural structure has been greatly rationalized.

Last year, agricultural output of Guangdong topped 88.6 billion yuan (about 15.3 billion U.S. dollars at the 1993 exchange rate), with a growth of 3.5 percent over the previous year. Average income of local farmers has also increased by a large margin.

Through the export of agricultural products, Guangdong earned 2.1 billion U.S. dollars last year.

The province has taken a lead in doing away with unified purchase and sale of agriculture products and has lifted price controls on all the main products, encouraging farmers to adjust their activities to market demands.

To increase farming profits, the sown area of improved varieties of rice and cash crops has been greatly expanded.

Highly efficient and profitable agricultural sectors including breeding of aquatic products, animal husbandry and forestry have developed into pillars of the rural economy, together with farming.

Output value of aquatic products in 1993 accounted for one-fourth of the province's total produced by agriculture. Deep-sea fishing has also boomed, with the number of pelagic fishing boats in operation making up a third of China's total.

Guangdong's output of meat last year reached 2.6 million tons, holding the country's third position, and turning the province into a large producer of meat from having been a large consumer.

Five thousand large, intensive and highly modernized production centers for fruit, flowers and vegetables have mushroomed all over the province, creating tremendous profits for it.

Improved processing abilities of various agricultural products and the establishment of multi-layered retail and wholesale markets have also played an important role in boosting local agriculture.

Shenzhen Pledges To Strengthen 'Secrecy Work'

HK1404152994 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1203 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Shenzhen, April 14 (CNS)—Director of the State Bureau of Secrecy, Mr. Shen Hongying, yesterday attended a work meeting in Shenzhen on state secrets. He said that the special economic development zones needed to highly emphasize and strengthen their secrecy work.

The meeting summarized Shenzhen's present secrecy work, indicating that the frequent foreign economic exchange of the city, which is in the front line of China's reform and opening to the outside world, has led to arduous and complicated secrecy needs. Such work showed there was increasing urgency and importance in its implementation.

The meeting stressed that the various departments should adopt measures to strengthen and improve their secrecy work and its inspection, paying attention to such work in key regions and departments and in the training of security personnel.

Role of 'Vagabond Reporters' in Guangzhou Press
HK1404061294 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0749 GMT 12 Apr 94

["Wide Social Angle" column by Zhang Chuanxi (1728 0278 3556): "'Vagabond Reporters' Swarm Into Guangzhou"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 12 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A 27-year-old graduate from the Chinese Language Department of Beijing University named Xiao Cao not long ago suddenly made the strange decision to resign from public office. He went to Guangzhou from Hunan and joined the expanding ranks of "vagabond [liu lang 3177 3186] reporters."

He is working as a reporter for a newspaper that can be distributed only in the province. During the day, he is busy going to streets and lanes, and in and out of government institutions, to earn a floating salary several times higher than that in the hinterland. At night, he sleeps in an office on two desks joined together.

In comparison with regular reporters in Guangzhou, he has no residency or house, does not enjoy free medical service or other benefits, and is apt to lose his job at any time.

For all these reasons, "vagabond reporters" have no fear in competing with regular reporters. They grab "real news" whenever and wherever they can, showing their talents in press circles. Guangdong newspapers now ranked third in the country. Guangdong has more than 120 kinds of newspapers distributed throughout the country and some 280 kinds of "restricted publications" distributed only in the province. New newspapers keeping appearing at sidewalk newsstands.

As there are many "restricted publications," there are many restrictions on distribution and advertisements, and as funds also are limited, these publishing houses are willing to recruit "vagabond reporters" who do not have many burdens. As a matter of fact, openly distributed newspapers also like to employ "vagabond reporters" to make up the shortage of local reporters. After the influential XIANDAI REN BAO [Modern People Journal] switched to a daily newspaper, it said that it would select reporters mostly from among the "vagabond reporters."

Generally speaking, the salaries of "vagabond reporters" are much higher than those of regular reporters. The "vagabond reporters" employed by XIANDAI REN BAO generally earn more than 2,000 yuan a month, and some may earn 3,000 to 4,000 yuan a month. Regular reporters envy them very much.

Many "vagabond reporters" live an army-like life. DONGFANG YEBAO [Oriental Evening News] provides its "vagabond reporters" with a dormitory, bicycles, pagers, and food.

However, "vagabond reporters" are sometimes worried about their future and feel they are living under others' roofs.

Initial statistics show that there are now about 100 "vagabond reporters" in Guangzhou. Yang Yikai, director of the Publication Management Section of the Guangdong Provincial News and Publication Bureau, told this reporter that "their capacity should not be underestimated."

The presence of a large number of "vagabond reporters" supports the emergence of new newspapers. Director Yang pointed out: At a time when there is a large variety of readers, advertisements, and contingents, the appearance of "vagabond reporters" and the emergence new newspapers will bring about prosperity in the press industry and the competition will force old newspapers to improve their quality.

Hainan Governor on Development of Economy
HK1504074694 Beijing CHINA DAILY (HAINAN SUPPLEMENT) in English 15 Apr 94 p 1

[By Huang Yiming: "Hainan Province Grows Up Quickly"]

[Text] The economy of Hainan, China's youngest province, has been developing at high speed and its investment environment has improved remarkably, Governor Ruan Chongwu told CHINA DAILY.

The situation was the result of years of work, he said, which had laid strong economic foundations for the province.

The island's gross product is expected to rise 18 percent this year to 27 billion yuan (\$3.1 billion). Output from manufacturing industry is forecast to go up 30 percent to 13.03 billion yuan (\$1.494 billion) and output from agriculture is expected to rise 10 percent to 9.74 billion yuan (\$1.12 billion).

At the same time local revenue is expected to be 3.35 billion yuan (\$0.38 billion), an increase of 18.4 percent, Ruan said.

The province is set to improve the preferential policies it uses to attract more foreign investment, he added, and it will work hard to adjust its economic structure to improve returns.

The 34,000 square kilometre island is China's second largest behind Taiwan. It is also the largest of the country's five special economic zones, though it is the smallest province.

The island's position in the South China Sea places it at the centre of the Asia Pacific region and makes it a convenient staging post for trade between China and Southeast Asia.

But it has managed to avoid the industrial pollution which afflicts many of China's developing provinces. Indeed, plants flourish in this natural greenhouse.

The island government has had more autonomy than most other regions since the Chinese government made it both a province and special economic zone in April, 1988.

It was given clearance to use preferential policies in its development of State Land resources, appraisal and approval of basic construction projects, control of foreign currency, finance, tax and the management of people into and out of the province.

These have helped maintain the vigour and vitality of the province.

Six years ago, the place's industry and agriculture were both rather backward.

But it worked hard to make use of its natural advantages and so its economy began to develop rapidly. This process has been helped particularly by the practical policies brought in by the provincial government, which stressed efficiency and the creation of a solid foundation for economic development.

The island's electricity capacity is now 800,000 kwh, twice the figure in 1987, providing electricity of 2 billion kilowatts a year.

Hainan has built 17 ports and 59 berths with an annual handling capacity of 11 million tons linked to 15 domestic shipping lines and connecting with 24 countries and regions. It has also established the Hainan Ocean Transport Company, with five 10,000-ton ships.

The island has 14,000 kilometers of road—more for its size than anywhere else in China—and an expressway is being built from east to west across the island.

Thirty-three air routes come out of Haikou and Sanya airports connecting all major domestic cities plus Bangkok and Singapore.

Telecommunications are near perfect as 100,000-phone lines connect it with China and more than 210 countries and regions.

Along with the improvement in the investment environment, more and more foreign investors have come to the special zone.

Last year, the province attracted \$730 million from abroad, 61.5 percent more than in 1992. Moreover, \$238 million in foreign loans and \$80 million in debt issues was used to build up the province's infrastructure.

The foreign exchange income from tourism last year was \$113 million, 11.8 percent higher than 1992.

All these efforts indicate Hainan is becoming more open and has the necessary conditions for large-scale development.

In order to establish more perfect socialist market economy and to keep it growing "Hainan will positively promote reforms in all fields," said Ruan.

"The emphasis of reform is to put the company system into practice in State-run enterprises. Moreover, we will work to reform the tax management system, administration, the housing system and so on.

"The purpose of what we do is to create a perfect environment for all tourists and investors from home and overseas."

Leaders Attend Hainan Coconut Festival

HK1404104394 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony for the Third Hainan International Coconut Festival was solemnly held in the Haikou City Stadium on the morning of 6 April. [passage omitted]

Present at the ceremony were delegations from the relevant departments of the State Council, the National People's Congress [NPC], the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and [words indistinct]; 39 delegations from more than 20 cities including Baihai City, Guangxi and Lhasa City, Tibet; delegations from friendly cities in such countries as France, the United States, Britain, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, and Australia; overseas Chinese and their leaders, businessmen, entrepreneurs from the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan region, and celebrities from the mainland, and 3,500 people, including leaders of the relevant units in Hainan Province and Haikou City. Seated on the rostrum were NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wu Jieping, State Councillor Peng Peiyun, former State Councillor Wang Fang, leaders of relevant ministries and commissions of the central authorities including [name indistinct], Xu Penghang, and Jin Yude, and provincial party, government, and army leaders including [Hainan Province CPC Secretary and Governor] Ruan Chongwu, Du Qingli, Yao Wenxu, Wang Xiaofeng, Chen Yuyi, and Xiao Xuchu. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Secretary Ruan Chongwu congratulated the solemn opening of the Third Hainan International Coconut Festival and expressed his welcome to the guests from all parts of China and other countries attending the current festival activities. [passage omitted]

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Jieping, Lhasa Vice Mayor Jia Cuo, and Huang Hsiao-cheng, from the Hong Kong Hainan Chamber of Commerce, and others spoke at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

Hunan Improves Grain, Cotton, Vegetable Production

OW1504033994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0315
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Changsha, April 15 (XINHUA)—The leading agricultural province of Hunan has taken measures to promote and stabilize its production of grain, cotton and vegetables this year.

The province has given priority to expanding the planting areas of the crops and increasing per-unit output.

Local officials said that this year the province has planted 2.4 million ha of hybrid rice, 133,333 ha more than last year.

The experimental areas for hybrid rice strains have been expanded.

The provincial government has urged localities to make efforts to guarantee that the province's total output of grain will exceed 25 billion kg with per-capita grain exceeding 400 kg this year.

At the same time, over 266,666 ha of farmland have been designated by the province for cotton planting.

This capital of the province has built over 533 ha of hot houses to ensure vegetable supplies in slack seasons.

Scientific means and new technologies have been stressed in farm production, especially in developing new fine rice seeds, and application of chemical fertilizer and pesticide.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Party Chief Reviews Armed Police Parade

HK1404072194 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] The provincial armed police corps held a grand parade in the stadium of the Guiyang Armed Police Command School yesterday morning [1 April]. Liu Fangren, secretary of the provincial party committee, and leaders of the provincial armed police corps and the provincial public security department reviewed all the officers and men.

The current parade was held to review the results the armed police troops' training and the new recruits as well, and to further raise combat effectiveness. The First, Second, and Third Detachments; the Guiyang Detachment; and more than 1,800 officers and men of the

Guiyang Armed Police School participated in the parade. After reviewing the parade, Liu Fangren expressed his appreciation for the good image displayed by armed police officers and men, who were well-trained and highly disciplined and had a good mastery of military skills and a good standard of appearance and bearing. He fully affirmed their achievements scored over the past year, and hoped that the broad ranks of officers and men would conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the spirit of the Third Plenary of the 14th CPC Central Committee and of the Second Plenary Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, and that they would implement the strategic thinking of being prepared for danger in times of peace, which was put forward by Secretary General Jiang Zemin, throughout the course of training; continuously improve police political quality; comprehensively enhance combat capability; and genuinely build our province's armed police troops into a force of steel which is politically qualified, militarily highly competent, highly disciplined, and has adequate maintenance and supplies to fulfill the various tasks entrusted to it by the party.

After the parade, Liu Fangren and other leaders visited the armed police officers and men of the Third Detachment, as well as those of the Guiyang command school, who were working in the forefront. Liu also wrote an inscription for the school, which read: Run the school strictly and train loyal bodyguards who can cross into the next century.

North Region

Beijing Secretary Hails Economic Cooperation

SK1404142294 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
30 Mar 94 p 1

[By Reporter Yan Liqiang (0917 0500 1730) "Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation Expands Economic-Technical Cooperation With Fangshan District"]

[Text] On 29 March the Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation of Beijing Municipality and the Fangshan district people's government jointly sponsored the second work conference on economic and technical cooperation. The personnel from both sides happily got together and signed an agreement amid an enthusiastic atmosphere on the continuous expansion of economic and technical cooperation. Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended the conference and extended congratulations on the successful Yan-Fang cooperation and encouraged the corporation and district to be an example of linking between industry and agriculture in the municipality and to achieve new development under the new situation in the worker-peasant alliance.

Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation is located in Fangshan district and possesses the strong points of the raw materials, technologies, and talented personnel of

chemical industry. Fangshan district has the strong points of vast territory, natural resources, labor forces, and farm and sideline products. In September 1992, the corporation and district signed an agreement on Yan-Fang economic and technical cooperation; according to the guideline of supplementing each other in strong points and paying attention to mutual benefit and interest; under the support of the municipal party committee, the municipal people's government, and China National Petro-Chemical Corporation; and under the concern and guidance offered by the leading personnel, including Chen Xitong. Since then, they enacted their cooperation in an overall and conscious way. Over the past one-odd year, the number of enterprises jointly run by the corporation and district has reached more than 100 and shown a more than 200 percent increase over the figure scored before the signing of agreement. Of these enterprises, almost 50 projects are with the total investment of more than 1 million yuan. More than two thirds of township enterprises in Fangshan district have set up cooperation with the plants, institutes, and companies under Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation in the fields of chemical industry, building materials, architecture, tourism, non-staple foodstuffs production, and of building small industrial zones. Their business operation has initially created a situation with the cooperation in all directions and among multiple industries and trades. Their business has not only turned out good economic results but also promoted the consolidation and enhancement of the worker-peasant alliance as well as the integration between urban and rural areas.

At the conference Gao Guozhang, vice president of the installation company under Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation, and Liu Shui, secretary of the Shilou town party committee of Fangshan district, delivered speeches on describing their typical cooperative business and speaking glowingly of the cooperative achievements scored under the friendship of workers and peasants. Their speeches are earnest and their sentiments put in their speeches are sincere. After hearing the speech given by Liu Shui at the conference with regard to that the people of Shilou town will never break faith in conducting cooperation with the corporation because they can increase knowledge and experience in following the corporation to do business and talented personnel can come out through the cooperation, Chen Xitong immediately praised his words as excellent.

Amid the joyful and excited music Liu Haiyan, president of Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation, and Jiao Zhizhong, head of Fangshan district, signed their names on the agreement of continuously economic and technical cooperation. An agreement on eight specific cooperative projects was also signed by the personnel from the units concerned.

Yang Anjiang, secretary of the party committee under Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation, and Li Qingyu, secretary of the Fangshan district party committee, also delivered speeches at the conference, in which they put forward demands for both sides to further conduct

cooperation. The personnel from both sides put forward that efforts should be made to enhance the work of making overall arrangements in line with the "Longteng" plan and "Huyao" project newly set forth by Fangshan district as well as the development strategy set forth by the corporation with regard to "perfecting the main projects, having two flanks achieve development, opening more channels, and injecting vigor". They also put forward that by regarding science and technology as a guide, efforts should be made to continuously upgrade the cooperative scope and grade; to expand and deepen the cooperative fields; to actively expand the cooperation to the aspects of tourism, culture, tertiary industry, and market construction; and to foster a pattern of cooperation in all directions.

At the work conference Li Yi, executive vice president of China National Petro-Chemical Corporation and deputy secretary of the leading party group under the corporation, also delivered a speech on extending warm congratulations on the successful Yan-Fang cooperation and heartfelt thanks for the support given by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and the municipal people's government to the cooperation. He said: The Yan-Fang cooperation has revealed the vitality of cooperation between enterprises and localities and has a universal significance on the petro-chemical industrial front in China. The people of Fangshan district have made important contributions to the development of Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation. It is hoped that both sides should get along well from generation to generation, closely rely on each other, go through thick and thin together, and commonly achieve development. The state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises should play a leading role in local economic development, supplement one another in strong points, and commonly become wealthy. Enhancing the cooperation between enterprises and localities represents a demand for establishing modern enterprise systems and cannot be done without the support of localities. The cooperation conducted by the corporation and district represents a demand for building socialist spiritual civilization and maintaining the social stability. He urged the Yan-Fang cooperation to further achieve development with a high starting point and high technologies.

In his speech Chen Xitong said: He was so happy to attend the work conference and the enthusiastic atmosphere revealed from the worker-peasant alliance made him excited and touched. The Yan-Fang cooperation that has achieved new development under the support of China National Petro-Chemical Corporation has a bright future. The enterprises and the district encountered contradictions in the past, which adversely affected the worker-peasant relationship and social stability. What we are now witnessing is the friendly feeling prevailing among workers and peasants, the words from the bottom of people's hearts on mutual dependence, the increasing consolidation of worker-peasant alliance, and the increasing enhancement of Yan-Fang cooperation. Hereafter, the corporation and district should say or do

what is favorable for unity and don't say or do what is unfavorable for unity. They should strive to become the best model district and enterprise in establishing ties between workers and peasants.

In his speech Chen Xitong fully acknowledged the spirit of Yan-Fang cooperation with regard to supplementing each other in strong points and paying attention to mutual benefit and interest. He pointed out that in enforcing the socialist market economy, the cooperative field conducted by both sides should become much wider, and that they may develop in an overall way their cooperation into the aspects of tertiary industry and culture. The wider and deeper cooperation is more favorable for narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas and between workers and peasants. The Yan-Fang cooperation has achieved new development under the new situation. It is hoped that after the first and second developments, it will achieve third and better development!

Attending the work conference were Lu Yucheng, vice mayor of the municipality; and responsible persons from the municipal level commissions and offices concerned, China National Petro-Chemical Corporation, Yanshan Petro-Chemical Corporation, and Fangshan district.

Hebei Secretary Delivers Speech on Serving CPC

SK1504102094 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in
Chinese 1 Apr 94 pp 1, 2

["Excerpts" of speech by Cheng Weigao, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, at the provincial propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work conference on 31 March]

[Text] 1. The departments under party committees should work in line with the requirements for the development of the situation and upgrade their awareness of being submitted to and serving the work of the party as a whole.

Of all the fronts and departments under the leadership of the party, propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work departments occupy extremely important positions. Since the implementation of the important talks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his inspection of south China in 1992 and the guidelines of the 14th party congress, the propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work departments under the provincial party committee have done a lot of work and made good achievements in comprehensively implementing the basic line of the party and accelerating the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization. There is an extremely important experience. That is, so long as the departments suit the changes of the situation and are submitted to and serve the general task of the party will they be able to ceaselessly enhance vitality, upgrade their work quality, and make contributions. This has become a basic principle to arrange the work of all fronts and all departments.

According to the current international and domestic situations, the party Central Committee defined the overall work situation as follows: Grasp favorable opportunities, deepen reform, expand the scale of opening up, promote development, and maintain stability. Being submitted to, serving, and realizing this overall situation is high above everything and more important than any other things. The work in all aspects of the province, including the propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work, should unconditionally, highly, and consciously be submitted to and serve the overall situation of the whole party. Thus, we should strive to make contributions to promoting and realizing this overall situation.

The key to realizing the overall situation of the party is to well handle the relationship between reform, development, and stability. In the aspect of economic restructuring, our country has entered a new stage of linking package reform with breakthroughs in key areas. A series of major reforms as defined by the central authorities this year can be regarded as a battle to tackle the most difficult problems. The reforms that should be carried out this year touch on the readjustment of the deep-layered contradictions, the interest pattern, and the interest relations. So, it is considerably difficult to carry out the reforms. If we dare not tackle or tide over these difficulties, we will lose historical favorable opportunities. Under such circumstances, it will be difficult to maintain the current sustained, rapid, and sound development of the national economy and the stagnation of reform will possibly bring about a strained circumstance characterized by slow economic growth rate and high inflation. There are great difficulties in reform. If we do not carry out reform, the difficulties will be more serious. We should rely on deepening reform in order to make development. Only when we unswervingly deepen reform will we be able to extricate ourselves from the strained circumstances and to create new productive forces. Development is our fundamental purpose. Only through development, will we be able to make the country strong and the people rich. Therefore, development is always an essential criterion. By no means does development have no contradictions. The failure to regulate and control the macroeconomy or to enliven the microeconomy will affect not only the sustained and sound development of the economy but also social stability. There are many contradictions in development. But, the contradictions are even more serious if we do not make development. Fundamentally speaking, so long as we conduct reform we will be able to maintain stability and ensure a long-term order and stability of the country. However, the difficulties in reform and the contradictions cropping up through development will add new unstable factors. Therefore, we must pay full attention to maintaining stability, do a good job in maintaining stability and eliminate all unstable factors in the bud. Otherwise, nothing will be accomplished. In short, reform, development, and stability are related to and promote one another. We must organically combine

reform with development and stability, persistently promote development with reform, promote stability with reform and development, and use stability to ensure the smooth progress of reform and development.

The key to enable departments to submit consciously to their work and to serve the overall situation of the whole party's work is to cultivate a strong sense of the overall situation and a firm concept of entirety, rationalize their relationship with the overall situation and entirety from the high plane of implementing the party's basic line on one central task and two basic points, be good at accurately finding out their own positions in the overall situation, actively and appropriately give play to their own role in line with their own functions, and make due contributions to realizing the overall situation of the whole party's work. It is hoped that all departments of the party committees at all levels across the province will enhance common understanding, work together with one heart in times of difficulty, and raise the work of various departments to a new height in the course of caring for, supporting, and participating in deepening reform, expanding opening up, promoting development, and maintaining stability.

2. We should further implement the task of using the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics to arm the whole party by organizing the people to study focusing on Volume No. 3 of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Using Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics to arm the whole party is one of the most important and fundamental ideologies of the whole party and an important ideological guarantee for realizing the overall situation of the whole party's work this year. Since the 14th party congress, particularly after the publication of Volume no.3 of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the issuance of the central decision on study, party and government top leaders at all levels have taken the lead in the study, personally attended to it, and created a study upsurge in the whole province. The present issue is that we must conscientiously study how to deeply and continuously carry out this study, realistically regard the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics as one of the fundamental tasks of party committees at all levels and of all departments, and study it well. It is necessary to continuously integrate the study of Volume No.3 of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with the study and implementation of the "decision" of the third plenary session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, and at the same time, study new skills and have a good command of new knowledge. The study tasks in face of our cadres at all levels are very arduous. Without study, one cannot become a powerful leader with a sober mind, and cannot successfully carry out reform and development under the market economic conditions. Without study, one will become backward and be eliminated during the rapidly developed era.

To successfully carry out study on Volume No.3 of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the "decision" of the third plenary session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, and the socialist market economic knowledge among cadres at all levels, particularly cadres at and above the county level, chiefly, first of all, cadres at all levels, particularly the leading cadres, should enhance their awareness in study, try their best to reduce social intercourse at their own work posts, and set aside more time for strengthening study; second, party committees at all levels and leading party groups of all departments should resolutely adopt the method of concentrating some time for grasping the study of their central groups; and third, adopt the methods of sharing the study tasks to all levels and strive to rotationally train cadres at and above the section (township) level across the province during this year with the study of Volume 3 of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, "theory," and "decision" as the main substance. We should uphold the principle of combining theory with reality and exert efforts to apply the study to practical use. It is necessary to integrate the study with the summing up of experience of reform and development in one's own locality, department, and unit, and combine the ideology and concept with the problems in work in the course of studying how to deepen the current reform so as to provide a powerful ideological guarantee for accelerating reform and promoting development. In seeking unity of thinking, we should, through study, emphatically resolve the following several issues: First, we should firmly embrace the idea of dialectical unity among reform, development, and stability, break with the erroneous understanding of setting these three things against one another and separating them from one another, discover and resolve in a timely manner the new problems emerging in the work concerning reform, development, and stability, and make these three things coordinate and promote one another. Second, we should firmly embrace the new concepts commensurate with new circumstances, break with the outmoded ideas formed under the planned economic structure in the past, make great efforts to master the knowledge concerning the socialist market economic law, and enhance our ability of promoting the economic structural reform and accelerate the development of the socialist market economy. Third, we should firmly embrace the concept that the development of the socialist market economy is in agreement with the party's ideals, purpose, and noble moral sentiment, overcome the influence caused by money worship, hedonism, and extreme individualism, continuously temper ourselves through party spirit, and enhance our ability to resist corruption and prevent evolution. Fourth, we should firmly embrace the pioneering spirit of improving ourselves through unremitting efforts and struggling arduously, overcome such erroneous ideas as being content with small progress, maintaining what has been achieved by predecessors, fearing difficulties, and blaming everyone and everything but oneself, enhance the courage to face up with the challenges of all sorts in the course of reform and development, and serve as

enthusiastic pioneers who share a common fate with reform and make contributions to reform and development.

3. We should give full play to the party's advantages in propaganda and ideological work and provide effective support by media and ideological guarantee for reform, opening up, and modernization.

With the theory of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics as the fundamental principle, the party's propaganda and ideological work should be devoted to arming the people with scientific theory, to guiding the people with correct public opinions, to modeling the people with noble spirit, and to inspiring the people with excellent works. This is the overall disposition and strategic idea for strengthening propaganda and ideological work in the process of building the socialist market economic structure. It is a huge systems engineering to attain these four goals. The provincial party committee should make overall planning and work out measures to attain these four goals step by step. Party committees at all levels and the propaganda and ideological fronts should exert positive efforts in arming the people with theory, guiding the people through mass media, conducting ideological education among the people, and making culture flourishing in line with these four goals. In addition, new experiences should be summarized and created to make contributions to attaining these four goals.

Now, we are precisely at the key period of building the socialist market economic structure and carrying out the four modernizations. Party committees at all levels and all propaganda and mass media departments should pay special attention to guiding the public opinion under the guidance of the overall task of "seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, expanding reform, promoting development, and maintaining stability." Mass media departments should comprehensively and accurately propagate the party's basic line, principles, and policies, propagate the "decision" of the third plenary session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, and propagate the good methods, good examples, and good experiences concerning reform, development, and stability. The people should be guided to show concern for, support, and plunge into reform, correctly handle the relations between the overall interest and the partial interest and between the long-term interest and the immediate interest, and resolutely implement the arrangements of the central authorities with a view to winning the hardest battle of reform. We should vividly and specifically propagate the province's strategy of developing the export-oriented economy to promote the overall development and the province's principles and favorable policies concerning opening up in a bid to create a good environment of media for expanding the opening up of the province. For such sensitive issues as anticorruption, commodity prices, and public security, with which the masses are concerned, press and mass media departments should show positive concern, check what is evil and advocate what is good, and treat them prudently in

order to help create a good environment of mass media characterized by political and social stability. We should pay high attention to strengthening the investigation and analysis of the public opinions in society and the mental state of the masses in various fields, and then give correct guidance to and help the masses enhance understanding, unite ideas, and resolve contradictions.

The party committees at various levels and their propaganda departments should further supervise, manage, and guide the press work. The mass propaganda should persistently implement the principle that literary and artistic workers should serve socialism and the people and the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, carry forward the main melody, and advocate a variety of styles. We should concentrate main energy on upgrading quality; make the press and radio and television programs further conform to the party's line, principles, and policies; put the central link of economic construction in a prominent position; loudly play the main melody of reform; press close to the reality, the masses, and the livelihood; and make our works loved by the people.

In regard to the aspect of rejuvenating socialist culture, we should pay attention to grasping the creation of literary and artistic works, the mass cultural activities, and the management of cultural markets. We should take the creation and improvement of the art of Hebei as a general target; take the implementation of the "project for ranking first in five aspects," and the launching of the campaigns of "learning from Chengde modern drama troupe, creating first-grade works, and striving for the first class" as motivation; and create a group of outstanding skilled persons and a number of artistic works reflecting the main melody of the times. The provincial party committee and the provincial government will give handsome awards to the spiritual products that produce good impacts at home and abroad. The cultural and sports activities for the masses should be regarded as an important matter and should be held annually in a well-arranged and well-planned manner so as to enhance the physical quality of the people and have the people enjoy a high level of spiritual satisfaction while resting after tense labor. The confused management of cultural markets is a prominent problem that the broad masses of the cadres and the people complain strongly about. We must be determined and exert great efforts to straighten out the cultural markets. The propaganda departments under the party committees should coordinate with the work in this regard. The cultural, radio, and press and publication departments should assume responsibilities for the management of the cultural markets. Simultaneously, the procuratorial, judicial, and security departments should make concerted and positive efforts to coordinate with the management of cultural markets. Wiping out pornography, dealing blows to unlawful activities, and straightening out cultural markets should be brought into line with the plan for comprehensively improving social order and be carried out on a responsibility basis. The party and government leaders of the

localities with serious problems and the leaders of the departments in charge of the trades should first be called to account. Those who violate laws should strictly be punished according to regulations and rules but never be treated leniently.

4. We should further grasp the improvement of the ideology and work style of the party and government leading bodies and set up leading cadres' encouragement and restriction mechanisms.

Through the shift of the terms of office, the readjustment of leading bodies, and the amalgamation of prefectures with cities made last year, the party and government leading bodies at various levels have effectively been strengthened. The majority of the leading bodies have a strong enterprising spirit, are able to work together with one heart, and are full of vitality. However, we must notice that some comrades lack the sense of enterprising and the sense of responsibility, are satisfied at the current situation, and lack lofty aspirations and ideals of constantly forging ahead, doing undertakings, and creating achievements. With floating work styles, some comrades are ideologically lazy and lack the spirit of working hard and solidly. In line with the actual conditions of the current leading bodies, we should take the improvement of ideology and work style as a focal point, continue to strengthen the construction of the leading bodies at various levels, pay particular attention to improving the mental outlook and unity of the leading bodies. The key to improving the mental outlook of the leading bodies hinges on accurately understanding the situation; comprehensively treating challenges and favorable opportunities; resolutely preventing and overcoming the state of being weak, fearing difficulties, and shrinking back; further mobilizing the revolutionary spirit of constantly forging ahead; and further carrying out the practice of making concerted efforts for undertakings.

The key to solving the lack of coordination and unity among leading bodies is to establish and improve all systems and rules of procedure on democratic centralism, overcome arbitrariness, strictly use systems to standardize the acts of each and every member of the leading bodies, and do a good job in resolving the issue on building a party to serve the interests of the people and relying on party spirit to hold powers. With these starting and resting points, we will become selfless, open, and aboveboard, and will support and understand each other, and live in harmony. Particularly, party and government top leaders should set examples with their own conduct, serve as models for safeguarding unity among leading bodies, resolutely attend to the goal of not speaking and doing things that are disadvantageous to unity, dare to and be good at dissolving all contradictions affecting the unity of leading bodies, and enable the "leading bodies" to realistically become united leading collectives with militancy.

To strengthen leading bodies and enhance their fighting capacity, we must enhance their ideology and rely on

systems to guarantee the accomplishment of this work. It is necessary to establish the mechanisms of incentive and restraints for leading bodies and leading cadres. In this connection, we must establish a system and method to scientifically evaluate the performance of cadres, clarify the substance, tasks, and priorities of the evaluation work, make the evaluation work practical, and at the same time, rely on all departments, and the masses of grass-roots cadres, and make the work procedures public and democratic. Through one year of efforts, we should establish an evaluation system and the mechanisms of incentive and restraints at all levels across the province, instill a powerful impetus that "it is not realistic not to work, not to do a good job, and to do shoddy work" among leading bodies and leading cadres so that those who do well feel proud and elated and those who do a bad job feel the pressure.

In the recruitment of cadres, under the premise of strictly upholding the principle on party spirit, we should give priority to promoting and placing in an important post those cadres whose achievements are proved outstanding through evaluation, or give them appropriate political treatment and material awards; regarding those cadres whose work achievements are not obvious and the achievements are average, we should give them a yellow-card warning and urge them to rectify and improve themselves with a set time limit; regarding those cadres who fail to fulfill the work targets, accomplish nothing, and have a very poor work record, we should resolutely make readjustment; and regarding those who are actually incompetent, we should demote or dismiss them. Thus, through equal competition, we may select the superior and eliminate the inferior, stimulate the broad masses of cadres to the forefront of reform, opening up, and economic construction to struggle and fight at their own work posts in the course of practice, and to participate in competition. On the issue of cadres, if a party committee fails to work this way, its cadres will not be happy, the common practice of the ranks of cadres will not be healthy, and their work will not be able to forge ahead.

At present, the problems on treating cadres with a factionalist viewpoint and recruiting cadres through personal relationship and the feeling of gratitude and resentment; the problems on offering official posts, making lavish promises, and cultivating personal power; the problems on recommending cadres to the organizations in name but in fact rigidly demanding money for promotion or job arrangements for some cadres; and some unhealthy trends in the selection and recruitment of cadres, such as establishing ties and getting in by the back door to ask for an official post, have still existed in some localities and units at varying degrees. Party committees and the organization and personnel departments at all levels should resolutely resist and oppose these unhealthy trends, consciously uphold the principle of judging cadres by their party spirit and recruiting cadres according to their actual achievements, be just and upright, not sticking to one pattern, select the wise and use the competent, and boldly promote and recruit

cadres who have ability and political integrity. It is necessary to expose and criticize those who appoint people by favoritism and for the sake of getting profits, and get by the back door to ask for a post, and punish in line with party and administrative discipline those who fail to correct themselves after repeated education and whose cases are serious. Meanwhile, through deepening reform of the cadre personnel system, we should accelerate the establishment of a set of mechanisms and systems for evaluating and recruiting cadres that fit the socialist market economic structure and effectively prevent unhealthy trends in the selection and recruitment of personnel.

5. Guidance should differ according to different cases, give prominence to priorities, and conscientiously build the party's grass-roots organizations well.

Implementation of the party's line, principles, policies, and tasks, ultimately, depends on the party's grass-roots organizations which should play their role as political cores and fighting bastions and depends on the more than 3 million communist party members in Hebei who should play their leading and exemplary role so that they can lead the vast number of cadres and the masses to work indomitably. However, many grass-roots organizations of the party, especially those in rural areas, have failed to successfully perform their role, which has seriously affected the implementation of the party's principles, policies, and various tasks. Party committees at all levels should have firm determination and exert great efforts to realistically improve and strengthen the party's grass-roots organizations and build them into a good and solid foundation. Improvement of the party organizations in rural areas and those in enterprises are two major tasks, and great efforts should be exerted to make them successful.

In rural areas, we should give different guidance according to different cases, with the focus on achieving a fairly comfortable life. First, we should successfully consolidate and improve advanced party branches and enable them to lead the masses to achieve a fairly comfortable life ahead of others. We should also earnestly summarize their experiences and use their typical cases as examples. Localities where conditions permit may also adopt the method of mergence, allowing advanced villages to merge some backward villages. Second, we should do a good job in transforming backward party branches and make particular efforts to tackle the problems of those whose work is stagnant or partly stagnant. In some cases, we may assign leading cadres to hold the responsibility for guiding some villages or assign relevant departments or advanced villages to provide assistance and support to help backward party branches improve their own quality, develop their collective economy, and enhance their unity and combat strength. In others, counties and townships may send work teams to villages to help them select party branch secretaries, establish party branch leading bodies, accurately select the roads to affluence, and start the steps of development. In still others, counties and townships may

directly send cadres to assume posts in villages, who will organize the leading bodies, select the road of development, and leave after the villages achieve a fairly comfortable life and village cadres are selected. Town and township are the foundation and the county party committee is the key to conscientiously carrying out rural party building. County and township party committees should regard the above-mentioned work as the most important task in party building, work out specific plans for it, and clarify the targets and measures so that this big, difficult, and long-standing problem can be solved well.

The establishment of the modern enterprise system and the rapid development of shareholding enterprises, enterprise groups, foreign-funded enterprises, private enterprises, and urban and rural collective enterprises have put forward many new questions and new demands on improvement of grass-roots party organizations. We should have the courage to probe into the new ideas for enterprises' party building to conform to this situation in line with the criterion of "three advantages" and with the spirit of reform. Organization departments, together with other relevant departments, should actively participate in state-owned enterprises' experiment with the establishment of the modern enterprise system and explore the position, functions, role, and styles and methods of activities of enterprise party organizations under the modern enterprise system. They should also conduct in-depth investigation and study and put forward specific opinions on how the various types of nonstate-owned enterprises establish party organizations, carry out activities, and play their role. The general demand is that all economic organizations should strengthen party building boldly, those without party organizations should actively create favorable conditions to build party organizations, and those which have already established party organizations should standardize their position and functions, actively carry out the party's work, and give play to the party organizations' due role. When building new enterprises in the future, party organizations should be established simultaneously; when the enterprises' administrative bodies are established, the bodies for party affairs should also be established simultaneously; and when production and operation start, the party's activities should also start simultaneously.

Leading party groups of institutions of higher learning should fully understand the historical duties they shoulder, actually strengthen the ideological and political work among college students and teachers, young teachers in particular, strengthen the building of party branches of departments of colleges, and continue to develop and expand the ranks of party members. The vast numbers of teachers, students, and administrative staff of colleges should be educated and guided to foster correct outlook on life and outlook on value and to combine their personal fates with the destiny and future of the motherland. These leading party groups should also correctly approach the current situation and the

series of major policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee in an effort to make positive contributions to safeguarding social stability, maintaining the campus stability, and promoting reform and development.

6. We should profoundly and persistently launch the anticorruption campaign, closely integrate the building of party style and the improvement of administrative honesty with reform and development, and make them promote each other.

In accelerating the establishment of the socialist market economic structure, party committees and governments at all levels should all the more attach importance to building party style and improving administrative honesty and should oppose all sorts of corrupt phenomena in a sustained, resolute, and unremitting manner by regarding the opposition as the basic condition for ensuring the smooth progress of reform and development and as a basic task on party building and on the building of political power. Practice has incontrovertibly proved that the opposition to corruption has not hampered the development of reform, opening up, and economic development but has vigorously promoted the constant development of economic construction and enabled the province to set a record high in all major economic targets last year. It is wrong to set the anticorruption campaign against reform, opening up, and economic development. We should clearly notice, however, that corrupt phenomena have not yet been resolved and the anticorruption tasks remain very arduous. Therefore, we should on no account lower our guard and become careless. In line with the guidelines of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, in close combination with the realities of Hebei, and based on the already scored achievements, we should launch the anticorruption campaign in a profound, sustained, and more effective manner in order to make new progress continuously. Party committees and governments at all levels should, like they did in the second half of last year, make their principal party and government leaders personally take a hand in anticorruption work, make party and government organs grasp the work in coordination by proceeding from their own units. This work should be grasped level by level, with each assuming responsibility for its own work. All fields from higher to lower levels should act together in line with the unified arrangements and dispositions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial party committee, and the provincial government in order to win the general war.

This year's anticorruption campaign should be continuously focused on the three tasks, as defined by the central authorities, of making leading cadres honest, clean, and self-disciplined in performing official duties, investigating and dealing with major and appalling cases, and correcting unhealthy trends. To truly achieving success in these three tasks and to truly and profoundly launching the anticorruption campaign until results are achieved, the key lies in the administrative honesty and self-discipline of leading cadres. "The rain is leaking in

the ground of the house, but the leaking must be plugged in the ceiling." If a leading cadre fails in maintaining administrative honesty and in being strict with himself, he will lose the basic condition for organizing and guiding his locality and unit to oppose corruption. Being dishonest and even corrupt, a leading cadre will seriously deviate from the masses, lose the support of the people, lose the right of leadership, and, finally, ruin himself. Being honest and self-disciplined, a leading cadre will talk with perfect assurance and have the cohesive force in opposing corruption and advocating administrative honesty. Therefore, party committees at all levels and leading party groups of all departments should actually pay attention to the administrative honesty and self-discipline of leading cadres and resolve and correct problems in a timely manner whenever they are found. This year, in encouraging leading cadres to maintain administrative honesty and to be self-disciplined, we should conduct comparison, examination, and correction in line with the "five regulations" defined by the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and with the problem of infringing upon the interests of enterprises. In addition, we should look back on the implementation of the "five regulations" set forth by the central authorities at the preceding stage and the "ten forbiddens" set forth by the provincial party committee, and then make continued efforts to resolve problems. Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions should also be honest in performing official duties and being self-disciplined, abide by disciplines and laws, oppose all sorts of negative and corrupt phenomena, such as abusing powers to seek personal gain, embezzling public funds, accepting bribes, and spending without restraint. Leading bodies at all levels should hold democratic activity meetings to conduct conscientious self-examination and self-correction based on sufficient preparations and on a unified time limit.

Principal responsible comrades of the party committees at various levels should have the daring to make strict checks. The discipline inspection and supervisory departments at various levels should achieve supervision and examination and avoid doing their work perfunctorily. The practice and activities that are forbidden in the five new regulations of the central authorities and those violating the interests of the enterprises should stop immediately. The problems with clear lines of demarcation should be corrected in the course of examinations according to the five new regulations. We should examine the problems without clear lines of demarcation before handling them.

The functional departments under the party committees and governments at various levels should assume dual responsibilities in the struggle against corruption. On the one hand, they should be administratively honest and self-disciplined and consciously correct their dishonest activities; on the other hand, they should realistically grasp the correction of the unhealthy practice within their departments. Most of the problems within trades are connected with the business activities of the trade

departments. All departments at the provincial level should actually assume responsibility, guide the improvement of the contingents of the trades, and improve the work style of the trades. As for the departments and trades with serious unhealthy practice, that the people have strong complaints, and with failure to correct their unhealthy practice, their leaders should first be called to account. By the end of the year, we should mobilize the cadres and the masses across the province to make a general assessment of the work styles of the trades, select the best and the worst through the assessment, commend those with achievements, and investigate and affix the responsibility of the worst.

In opposing corruption, we should persistently treat the problems by looking into both the root causes and symptoms and pay attention to both penalty and prevention. We should not only resolutely investigate and handle unlawful and undisciplined cases but also solve the deep-layered problems relating to systems and policies. We should attend to both "opposition" and "construction" so as to gradually set up a mechanism of ending corruption that is suitable to the market economic system. All levels and all departments, particularly law enforcement departments and the personnel at the posts directly in charge of personnel, financial, and material affairs should set up a mechanism to effectively restrict and guard against the activities of abusing power for selfish ends, set up and perfect a system that the people from higher levels downward supervise one another, and bring into play the supervisory functions of the laws, the party discipline, the administrative procedures, and the masses. We should strengthen the study of policies; pay attention to discovering the imperfect aspects and existing problems in the course of implementing specific policies, management systems, and regulations and methods; sum up experiences; draw lessons; and set forth opinions on solving problems. It is necessary to resolutely implement the central regulations on separating administrative charges from the income from fines and confiscations. The provincial financial department should firmly attend to working out methods for implementing the regulations and strive to thoroughly solve the problems in this regard by the end of this year.

7. We should realistically strengthen the work of the united front work department of the party, unite with all the forces that can be united, and serve the safeguarding of social and political stability and the promoting of modernization.

Along with the deepening of reform and opening up, the gradual setup of the socialist market economic system, and the readjustment and changes of the social economic structure, the united front work department of the party has expanded its work from the political sphere to various social spheres, including the economic, cultural, and scientific and technological spheres; from large cities to small ones; from higher layers to the grass roots; and from the province to the places at home and abroad. This grand united front worker contingent has the advantages

of having intensive knowledge, higher layers, wide contacts, many domestic and overseas friends. So, it is an extremely precious force in the province's modernization. In front of the new situation where the scale of the united front is ceaselessly expanded, the number of its targets continues to increase, and its tasks continue to become heavier, the party committees at various levels should further upgrade their understanding about the important positions and functions of the united front in the new age, enhance the ideas about the united front, grasp and apply this magic weapon, and have it become a powerful motivation to safeguard and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity and to promote the economic construction and all social undertakings.

The party committees and governments at various levels should positively encourage and support members of the organizations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, members of the democratic parties, and non-party personages to conduct activities of investigating and studying the major issues of reform, opening up, spiritual and material civilizations, and the people's livelihood to achieve the inspection and motions work and to have them realistically participate in and discuss political affairs; should conscientiously and fully consult with personages of democratic parties and nonparty personages before the promulgation of major policy decisions; and should accurately treat their opinions and suggestions to make the policy decisions more suitable to the objective reality and to avoid making mistakes. We should pay attention to arranging jobs, particularly real jobs, for the personages outside the party, including democratic party personages, and ensure that they have both jobs and rights. Simultaneously, we should continue to encourage the personages who have contacts with democratic parties and the united front to bring into play their role as a go-between in bringing in foreign capital; to establish close contacts with overseas large financial groups, large enterprises, large monetary organizations, and well-known personages; to do more concrete deeds in the aspect of bringing in foreign capital; and to make more contributions to implementing the provincial strategy of promoting the development of the export-oriented economy and expanding the scale of opening up. We should strengthen the work toward the intellectuals, be concerned about and improve the working and living conditions of the intellectuals, and vigorously encourage and support a part of intellectuals to work at civilian-run enterprises, civilian-run educational organizations, and civilian-run scientific research institutions or to take the lead in running civilian-run enterprises and institutions so as to bring into full play their wisdom, intelligence, and sacrificing spirit.

We should bring into full play the united front's peculiar functions for coordination and alleviating contradictions and create a stable and united political environment for reform, opening up, and economic construction. We should pay attention to having the personages on the united front to disseminate reform among the masses

whom they are able to contact with, to help get rid of their doubts about the new contradictions and new problems cropping up in the course of reform, and to have the personages of all circles understand and support various reform measures. Our province has comparatively more minority nationalities and heavier religious tasks. So, we should guide and unite with both believers and the masses without beliefs to develop production and to take the path of seeking common wealth. We should comprehensively and accurately implement the party's policies toward religions. We should not only respect the freedom of religions and beliefs and protect normal religious activities but also strengthen the management of religious affairs and ban and deal blows to various activities of committing crimes in the name of religions so as to mobilize the broad masses of believers' patriotic enthusiasm and to make contributions to safeguarding social stability and promoting economic development.

8. We should realistically strengthen the leadership over propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work and create a new situation in the work in various aspects.

Propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work are great matters that should be attended to by the party committees. Strengthening the leadership of the party committees is the key deciding the fact that whether or not the work in these aspects can form a new momentum in the new age and whether or not a new situation can be created. The party committees at various levels should take the overall situation into consideration, be sure that the party should administer party affairs, and persist in the principle of taking a two-hand approach and be sure that both hands are tough. At the time of continuously strengthening the leadership over the economic work, we should realistically grasp the propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work; and have these fronts accurately and positively bring their functions into play in the course of implementing the basic line of the party, realizing the work of the party, and building Hebei into an economically powerful province.

As they attend to economic work, party committees should also strictly apply the system of responsibility for management by objective to these aspects of work. Party committees at all levels should consider and plan for economic development, reform, opening up, and propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work in an all-around manner. After collective study, they should also specify the tasks of propaganda, organizational, discipline inspection, and united front work as they do economic tasks, quantify the tasks as much as possible, and then clarify the responsibilities and assign tasks for every member of leading bodies and all relevant departments to fulfill within a definite time. Fulfillment of these tasks should be included in the annual targets for which pertinent leaders and departments are responsible and be appraised at the end of the year. The results of the appraisal should become an

important criterion for judging the performance of leading cadres and the work level of the entire leading bodies.

Efforts should be made to improve the work departments and cadres' contingents of party committees to upgrade their overall quality. Contingents of cadres who are politically strong, professionally competent, and honest and upright in work styles should be established. We should intensify ideological education. We should educate cadres to correctly treat fame and gain under the condition of the market economy based on party spirit and the spirit of respect for work characterized by selfless devotion and faithfulness to duties so as to enhance their awareness of the mission and sense of responsibility. We should make active efforts to create favorable conditions and adopt various measures, such as selecting cadres to conduct advanced study and sending cadres to other localities for observation activities or conduct investigation and study, to help the contingents of cadres further emancipate their minds, update their ideas, broaden their field of vision, enrich their knowledge, correct their thinking and work that are incompatible with the new situation and new tasks, and increase their skills for their own work. These contingents should be improved organizationally. For the leading posts in the departments, we should select a number of comrades who have both political integrity and abilities, are in the prime of life, have undergone the training of grass-roots work, know both politics and economy, and have pioneering and realistic spirit. Cadres of propaganda, organization, discipline inspection, and united front work departments, on the premise that they are kept relatively stable, may also be exchanged with the cadres in charge of economic work so that they can learn from each other's strong points to offset their weaknesses and enhance their vigor.

We should change work styles, go deep into grass-roots levels, and summarize new experiences and work out new ideas in the process to continuously understand new conditions and address new problems. Following the in-depth development of the reform designed to establish the socialist market economy system, the party will encounter many new conditions in its own building and various work and need to step up efforts and devote time to study, explore, and address them. Party committees at all levels and leaders of propaganda, organization, discipline inspection, and united front work departments should organize personnel, devote time, and go down to grass-roots levels to conduct investigation and study of the new conditions and new issues that have cropped up and map out methods to address them. We should enable the various work of party committees to suit the needs of reform and development in a more timely and effective manner and enable party committees to make greater contributions to the grand cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the endeavor of building an economically strong province.

Inner Mongolia Secretary Views Anticorruption

SK1404141194 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in
Chinese 30 Apr p 1

[By Reporter Chen Li (7115 0500): "Persistently and Unremittingly Deepen the Anticorruption Campaign"]

[Text] On 29 March, at the eighth (enlarged) plenary session of the autonomous regional discipline inspection commission, Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, stressed: Anticorruption work should submit to and serve the overall task of the work of the entire party. This can be summarized as two sentences: The first one is that the anticorruption campaign must facilitate the sustained, rapid, and sound development of the national economy of the whole region; and the other is that all sorts of corrupt phenomena arousing complaints among the masses must be eliminated in a bid to deepen reform and maintain stability.

At the eighth (enlarge) plenary session of the regional discipline inspection commission held on 28 March, Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech made at the third session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the guidelines of this session were relayed and implemented, the experience gained from opposing corruption at the preceding stage was summarized, the situation we were facing was analyzed, and the tasks for the anticorruption campaign in the foreseeable future were arranged. The session held on 29 March was attended by Qian Fenyong, Bai Enpei, Wuyunqimuge, Yu Xinglong, Yun Bulong, Zhaorigetu, Nai Deng, Ba Shijie, and Zhang Hesong. And Bai Enpei presided over the session.

Wang Qun said: This year is a key year to press forward the overall reform and make breakthroughs in major fields and is an extremely important year to effect sustained, rapid, and sound development of the national economy. At the moment, the situation of Inner Mongolia is good in general, like that in other areas of China. Party committees and governments at all levels and party leading comrades at all levels must obtain a clear understanding of the current situation, enhance the sense of the whole, and launch the anticorruption campaign based on the overall situation of reform, development, and stability.

Wang Qun appraised the achievements scored in opposing corruption at the preceding stage as: "The general situation was good and development was sound." He said that this could be manifested in the following three aspects: First, leaders at various levels enhanced their understanding of the principle of "taking a two-handed approach and being tough with both hands" and their consciousness in opposing corruption. Second, some substantial results were achieved in the anticorruption campaign, initial results were achieved in the self-examination and self-correction by leading cadres, some corrupt elements were subjected to investigation and punishment, and the spreading trend of some unhealthy practices and corrupt phenomena were put under control. Third, in addition to these initial

results, the anticorruption campaign at the preceding stage played a positive role in promoting the improvement of the entire social mood and the sustained and sound development of reform, opening up, and economic construction. Of course, while affirming achievements, we should also understand that our anticorruption work still lags behind in understanding, work, and results. To sum up, the task on the anticorruption campaign remains extremely arduous and thus our unremitting efforts are needed.

Wang Qun pointed out: To continuously deepen the anticorruption campaign through persistent efforts in line with the region's realities, we should, what is most important, seek unity of our ideas and enhance our understanding in the following three issues: 1) the issue concerning the guiding principle of "taking a two handed approach and being tough with both hands;" 2) the issue of persisting in the anticorruption campaign while developing the socialist market economic structure; and 3) the issue of fully understanding the long-duration, arduousness, and complexity of anticorruption campaign.

Wang Qun said: Whether we can thoroughly implement the tasks set forth by the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and whether we can launch anticorruption campaign in a profound, sustained, and effective manner and achieve obvious and inspiring results in the campaign depend primarily on our endeavor of strengthening leadership and adopting effective and practical measures to implement the guidelines of the central authorities and the arrangements of the regional party committee down to every grass-roots area.

For this, Wang Qun stressed: First, we should truly strengthen the leadership over the anticorruption campaign. Party committees and governments at all levels must grasp the anticorruption campaign all together. Principal leading comrades must assume personal responsibility for and personally dispose the building of party style and the anticorruption campaign, must personally research the conspicuous problems concerning corruption of their own localities and departments, must personally organize and guide the investigation and handling of major cases, and must personally coordinate the work in various fields in an effort to unfailingly grasp the anticorruption work of their own localities and departments. Second, we should define duties and pay attention to implementation. In line with the principle that whoever takes charge of the work should assume responsibility, we should establish the responsibility system for building party style and improving administrative honesty. In this aspect, work should be divided up clearly, each unit should perform its work well, and each level should grasp, bring along, and assume responsibility for the work of the next lower level. When a locality or department fails in building party style, strengthening administrative honesty, and opposing corruption, its top party and government leaders should assume major responsibility for the failure. And, when a department at the next lower level fails in building party

style, strengthening administrative honesty, and opposing corruption, leaders of the department of the next higher level should assume responsibility. Third, we should closely rely on the masses and encourage and mobilize the masses to provide clues for crimes according to facts, and the legitimate rights and interests of the persons who provide the clues should be safeguarded. Fourth, we should strictly enforce discipline. We must handle law violation cases in strict accordance with laws. The cases whose verdicts should be withdrawn, the cases which should be sentenced to imprisonment, and the cases which should be given severe penalty should be do so based on facts according to laws. Fifth, we should give prominence to focal points and have a good command of key points. This year, the general pattern of the anticorruption work will remain unchanged. But, all localities and departments should strive to promote the sound development of the entire anticorruption campaign in line with their respective realities, with the problems strongly complained by the masses as the points to make breakthroughs. Sixth, we should give full play to the functional role of discipline inspection and supervisory organs, people's courts, and people's procuratorates. In the anticorruption campaign of this year, party committees and governments at all levels should pay attention to strengthening leadership over and support to these organs and bringing their role into full play.

Wang Qun said in conclusion: Launching the anticorruption campaign is an extremely important and urgent political task set forth by the CPC Central Committee to the whole party and is a major event that has a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the country. Party committees and governments at all levels, leading cadres holding important posts at all levels in particular, should enhance their sense of concern, truly bear their political duties, and persistently and unremittingly deepen the anticorruption campaign in order to make new contributions to ensuring and promoting reform, opening up, economic construction, and social and political unity and stability.

Attending the session held on 29 March were Han Wengui, Yao Xiang, and Feng Zhilai, deputy secretaries of the regional discipline inspection commission. Also attending were standing committee members and members of the regional discipline inspection commission, 24 persons in all. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission also sent persons to attend the session for giving guidance. Attending the session as observers were leading comrades of various league and city party committees who are in charge of discipline inspection work; secretaries of discipline inspection commissions under various league and city party committees; directors of supervisory bureaus (sections) of various leagues, cities, and forestry administration; responsible comrades of the discipline inspection groups (commissions) dispatched by the regional discipline inspection commission to the organs directly under the regional authorities; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Tianjin Secretary Inspects Spring Farming

SK1404133894 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Mar 94 p 1

[Text] When inspecting work in Baodi County on 29 March, Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out: We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the central rural work conference, further enhance the understanding of the important position and role of the suburban-type agriculture, stabilize the areas sown to grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops, increase their per-unit yields, achieve success in the "vegetable basket" project, develop diverse production and township enterprises, optimize the structure, improve efficiency, develop the rural economy in all sectors, and then ensure the efficient supply of farm and sideline products and substantially increase peasants' income. The present is the crucial period for spring farming. We should be mobilized and seize the opportunity to combat drought to ensure wheat field management and spring sowing, ensure that this year's summer grain output is not lower than last year's, and reap a bumper harvest in the whole year.

Gao Dezhan arrived in Baodi County without fanfare early in the morning. He inspected the antidrought work and spring plowing and conducted investigation and study on implementation of the guidelines of the central rural work conference. He first came to the wheat field along the Jinwei Highway in Dakoutun Town to inspect how wheat seedlings were growing. Gao Dezhan greeted Yang Zizhong, a peasant who was working, cordially talked with them, asked him in detail about irrigation, fertilizer application, and wheat field management, and also asked whether he had difficulties. He said to the rural cadres beside him: We should mobilize town, township, and village cadres and every peasant household and adopt every possible means to strengthen wheat field management, do a good job in spring farming, and reap a good harvest of summer grain. Gao Dezhan then visited the farmland in Xiliuzhuang Village of Haohezhuang Township. He asked Wang Ruihai, secretary of the township party committee, and Li Fa, secretary of the village party branch, about rural work. He urged all townships to attach importance to application of science and technology to agricultural development, make agricultural scientific and technical service organizations successful, and serve agricultural production well. When he saw the newly planted poplar trees along the roads, he said happily: Tree planting not only can improve the natural environment and promote agricultural development but also is a way to achieve affluence. We should mobilize the masses to plant trees, green and enliven the land, and make the masses prosper. When inspecting spring plowing in Chenjiao Village of Shiqiao Township, Gao Dezhan said to rural cadres: You have worked hard at the grass-roots levels. It is hoped that you will do a better job in the mass work and promote agricultural production and rural economy. Please convey my regards to the people. Gao Dezhan also came to the Huanqiu Enterprise Group, Haitai Industrial Co. Ltd.,

and Meizhong Wood Product Co. Ltd. to inspect their production, management, and construction.

After this, Gao Dezhan listened to the work reports of the Baodi County party committee and government and held a discussion. Gao Deshan said: The Baodi County party committee and government have paid close attention to their work, and their work ideas are also very good. It is hoped that they will do a still better job and open up a new situation in rural work. The central authorities have held the rural work conference. We should make earnest efforts to do practical work and rapidly implement the guidelines of the conference to the letter. He emphasized: Districts and counties engaged in agriculture should mobilize the people, seize the opportunity, race against time, and combat drought to ensure wheat field management and spring plowing in the right season. This is a task of prime importance in the current rural work. We should exert great efforts to stabilize the areas sown to grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops and increase their per-unit yields, pay attention to the key links, and adopt comprehensive measures to win a bumper harvest in summer grain. The summer grain output and the whole year's production of this year should not be lower than last year's. To carry out the "vegetable basket" project and develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries, and township enterprises, we should take the road of optimizing the structure and improving efficiency. In short, we should ensure the efficient supplies of farm and sideline products and substantially increase peasants' income.

Speaking on how to mobilize people to successfully carry out current agricultural production and rural work, Gao Dezhan pointed out: Rural cadres at all levels should be mobilized first. They should enhance the sense of urgency and responsibility toward spring plowing and wheat field management, strengthen ideological and political work as well as organization work, invest more labor forces and money, and carry out meticulous management to make up for the unfavorable conditions we encountered in winter and ensure the stable increase of summer grain. We should also mobilize the entire society. All relevant departments and cadres at all levels should make spring plowing a success in order to reap a bumper summer grain harvest, go deep into rural areas and grass-roots levels, do practical work, give the green light, and provide good service. All trades and professions in Tianjin should support agriculture, the antidrought work, and spring farming and truly resolve difficulties and problems for the endeavors to combat drought and ensure wheat production and spring plowing.

Gao Dezhan emphasized: We should further enhance the understanding of the important position and role of Tianjin's suburban-type agriculture. We should truly understand that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and for reform, development, and stability. Greater importance should be attached to the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops when developing the suburban-type agriculture. We should

also understand that achieving success in the production for the vegetable basket is a task of prime importance in developing Tianjin's suburban-type agriculture. We should develop the high-yielding, good-quality, and high-efficient agriculture on the premise that the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops is stabilized. We should coordinate the development of township enterprises and diverse production with the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops. The characteristics of Tianjin's suburban-type agriculture should be reflected in the high level of development, high science and technology content, high per-unit yields, and high economic efficiency. Supporting and developing agriculture with industry, we should continuously increase agricultural investment, strive for high efficiency in industry and high output in agriculture, continuously increase peasants' income, and develop the rural economy in all sectors.

Northeast Region

Liaoning Achievements in Highway Construction

SK1504104794 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 94 p 2

[By reporter Cui Weiwei (1508 1550 1550): "The Province Achieves Remarkable Results in Building Highway Networks"]

[Excerpt] After three years of construction, Liaoning Province has achieved obvious results in building highway networks. The 3,254 projects concerning highway networks planned by the province for the past three years have all been completed, 6,020 km of road surface has been asphalted, 2,296 bridges have been extended by 64,056 meters, and 4,643 km of roadbeds have been rebuilt. Meanwhile, all province-renowned mountains, such as Fengchengjia, Daling, and Xiuyanbeidaling, that blocked the traffic for a long time in the past, have all been got through. The province has also put an end to the history of there being no bridges on 898 rivers. Construction of the main highway framework has been under way in an all-around manner. Construction of the Shenyang-Benxi, the Shenyang-Tieling, the Shenyang Around-the-city expressways will be completed and open to traffic by 1 October 1995. The pre-phase work for the construction of Shenyang-Shanhaiguan Expressway is under full swing.

As demanded by the provincial road traffic situation and by the economic layout, the province defined the strategic goal of building highway networks beginning 1991. It is also decided that at the late stage of the Ninth Five-Year Plan period, the province will complete the building of the Shenyang-Dalian, the Shenyang-Siping, the Shenyang-Dandong, and the Shenyang-Shanhaiguan high-class highways as well as the Shenyang Orbital Expressway and the Shenyang coastal high-class highway. Meanwhile, on the basis of initially erecting the main highway framework that links up various cities

with high-class highways, the province will comprehensively build highways in various counties and townships. All counties and townships will be linked up with asphalted highways to form a network and then cars will be able to directly drive from counties and townships to expressways. Thanks to the construction in the first three years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the provincial highway network has become perfect day by day, and the general quality of the network has improved remarkably. Comparing the end of 1993 to the late stage of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the total mileage of highways increased by 1,529 km, high-class and less-high-class pavement increased by 5,210 km, bridges extended by 70,000 meters, the highway density rose from 27.5 km for per 100 square km to 28.54 km, and the mileage available for trafficking despite rainfalls increased from 29,690 km to 34,317 km. Among the 43 land counties, the counties linked up with others through asphalted highways rose from 6 to 9. Meanwhile, the townships and towns accessible by the oil-transporting roads increased from 662 to 844, and the villages accessible by highways increased from 14,620 to 14,909 in number. [passage omitted]

Northwest Region

Gansu Party Secretary Calls for Unity

HK1404094094 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, provincial leaders Yan Haiwang, Lu Kejian, Zhang Wule, and Sun Ying attended the discussion of the delegation of the Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture attending the Second Session of the Eighth Provincial People's Congress.

Provincial Party Secretary Yan Haiwang pointed out: To develop Gannan Prefecture's economy, it is necessary to attach importance to the gap in economic development, heighten the fighting spirit, and unite as one to carry out the work. While affirming the development achievements already made by the prefecture, Yan Haiwang said: On the basis of implementing the preferential policy given in the past to the economic development of minority nationality areas, the provincial authorities must continue to give them powerful support in various fields of endeavor. While developing its economy, the prefecture must base itself on self-reliance and hard work, acknowledge the gap of economic development, shun from regarding it as a mental burden, heighten its fighting spirit, not lose sight of its achievements, and accelerate development. He urged greater national unity and proper handling of the relationship of reform, development, and stability.

At the discussion, Zhang Wule remarked: While developing the economy, Gannan must bring its superiority in natural resources into full play, make vigorous efforts in opening up to the outside world and developing its natural resources, and turn superiority in natural resources into real economic superiority. Meanwhile, the

provincial authorities must make a resolution to do more solid things for the prefecture.

At the discussion, Lu Kejian and Sun Ying also said: As a piece of treasured land, Gannan has huge development potential and is highly promising in further development. Now they should [words indistinct]. They hoped that the people of all nationalities in the Gannan Prefecture would be of one heart and one mind, would manage themselves increasingly well, and would strive for ever greater development.

Gansu Secretary Addresses Family Planning Forum

HK1504023294 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Gansu provincial party committee secretary Yan Haiwang addressed a provincial forum on family planning yesterday, stressing that it is necessary to view family planning as a matter concerning the implementation of social and economic strategy. We must not waver, but be determined and not slack off in our work, and we must make sure that the set target for population control is fulfilled, he said.

This forum, called by the provincial party committee and government during a break amid the provincial people's congress session, is for the purpose of urging local authorities to take effective measures to do a good, solid job in family planning work while concentrating on economic construction. During the forum, the provincial party committee and government commended and presented awards to the 14 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities that comprehensively fulfilled last year's population control plan. A written pledge on management by objective regarding population control for the year 1994 was signed by the 14 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities.

After the signing ceremony, acting Governor Zhang Wule addressed the forum, urging all localities to make family planning work more scientific. To this end they need to focus attention on five tasks: First, it is necessary to improve the family planning operational mechanism on a scientific management basis. Second, it is necessary to intensify working organs at the township and village levels. In the process of opening up and reform, family planning organizations must not be abolished or merged, neither must the size of staff be reduced. Third, it is necessary to launch a drive in a planned way to select a few six-good [liu hao] villages. Fourth, it is necessary to comprehensively implement procedures for performance of family planning management contracts and rigidly to curb the practice of bearing extra children in violation of discipline. And fifth, it is necessary to continue to invest more to increase the reward for family planning executive personnel, and properly solve the issue of remuneration for and recruitment of family planning executive personnel in rural areas.

Having reviewed the situation in population in our province, provincial party committee Secretary Yan Haiwang said: Each year our province sees a net population increase of 300,000 or more, equivalent to the population of a medium-sized county. However, our province's arable land is decreasing by the area of a medium-sized county each year. The gap derived from this increase and decrease makes the contrast still sharper between excessive population and scarce land. Therefore we must always treat family planning as one of the tasks of top priority and devote great efforts to it.

Provincial leaders also present at yesterday's forum were Sun Ying, Li Zuling, Song Zhaolong, Pu Junhe, Chen Qiling, Ying Zhongyi, and Lao Chongzhi. Some comrades from the provincial family planning sector attended the forum.

Large Oilfield in Shaanxi To Be Developed

OW1404145894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Xian, April 14 (XINHUA)—An agreement on jointly opening up the big north Shaanxi oilfield in North-West China was signed here on Wednesday [13 April].

Signing the agreement were representatives of the China National Petroleum Corporation and the Shaanxi Provincial Government.

According to the agreement, a North Shaanxi Petroleum Development Co. Ltd. will be set up and it is expected to make the oilfield's annual output of crude oil rise to three million tons within two years.

North Shaanxi oilfield has been proved to be one of the largest oilfields in China, and a large one in world terms. Its verified reserves of petroleum amount to 230 million tons and of natural gas some 63.2 billion cubic meters.

New Progress in Oil Exploration in Xinjiang

OW1304113294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852
GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Urumqi, April 13 (XINHUA)—China has made much headway in the prospecting and development of oil and natural gas in its three major basins in northwest China.

Up to now a total of 34 oil-gas fields have been found with a proved oil-bearing area of over 1,200 square kilometers in the three basins of Junggar, Tarim and Turpan.

Scattered in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the basins cover a total area of 740,000 square kilometers.

Scientists from home and other countries have proved that the basins have good generative conditions for oil and natural gas.

They predicted that reserves in the basins hold billions of tons of oil, about one-fourth of the total onshore oil resources in China.

In the early 1980s, China began its efforts to find new oil resources in the western part of the country as part of the country's oil development strategy.

Since then, a large-scale oil prospecting and exploration campaign involving big investment has started on the Gobi Desert of Xinjiang.

Local petroleum scientists said that oil prospecting and development there has entered a very active and fruitful period.

Some nine new oil and natural gas fields have been discovered in the 130,000-square-kilometer Junggar Basin in northern Xinjiang in the past ten years, including Xiazijie, Huoshaoshan, Beisantai, Cainan, Shixi and Mahu.

In the Tarim Basin, which is 560,000 square kilometers in area, nine oil-gas fields have been found in the last five years.

Six new oil-gas fields have been discovered in the Turpan Basin, though prospecting and exploration started only three years ago.

Now 18 oil-gas fields have been built or are under construction in the three basins. They have had a production capacity of 11.79 million tons of crude oil annually.

Petroleum geologists have made surveys of deep geological structures of the three basins and discovered 75 large oil-bearing structures. And beginning this year there will be a "peak stage" when more oil-gas reserves will be found in the three basins.

Now there are over 50,000 oil workers and over 100 drilling and geological teams working in the basins. The prospecting is expanding and wells are being sunk deeper, from 3,000 meters to more than 6,000 meters.

Journal Cites Military Readiness To Attack Taiwan

HK1304142694 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 198, 1 Apr 94 p 20

[Article by Chuan Hsun-che (0278 6061 5074): "High-Ranking Military Officers on Use of Force Against Taiwan"]

[Text] In late February, the division-level party committees of various armed services, various arms of the services, and various major military regions transmitted Document No. 9405 which was issued by the CPC Central Military Commission General Office; they also organized discussion meetings. The CPC Central Military Commission General Office demanded that, through studies and discussions, the document be implemented throughout the Army and viewed as the central task and duty.

Themes of the Document Issued By CPC Central Military Commission General Office

Document No. 9405 was a general report on: A speech by Liu Huaqing, of the Central Military Commission, made on 9 February when he met the division-level cadres of the three armed services in Xiamen; a speech by Air Force commander Cao Shuangming during an inspection trip to Shanghai Air Force Unit; and a speech by 2d Artillery Corps commander Yang Guoliang when he inspected a certain missile unit in Zhejiang. The themes of their speeches were: Develop and improve modernized equipment for the three armed services amid the reform and make preparations for counterattacking the subversion and destruction from hegemony as well as its military threat; and stress that hegemony, Japanese militarism, and Li Teng-hui's "Taiwan independence," "one China and one Taiwan," and two-China policies are the main enemies facing the three armed services.

"Use Military Means To Settle Taiwan's Separation"

Liu Huaqing said when meeting the division-level cadres of the three armed services: Whether a war will break out across the strait depends to a large extent on Li Teng-hui and the governing stratum in Taiwan. We do not want to see war breaking out across the strait because war will bring harm and destruction to the Chinese nation but this cannot be determined by our subjective expectations. The biggest sorrow and humiliation to a country and nation is its being split up and its invasion and occupation by other stronger powers. Concerning Taiwan, we have waited for 45 years and we can still wait, but this kind of waiting cannot be endless, nor can

it be taken as tolerance of the activities promoting "Taiwan independence," "one China, one Taiwan," and two Chinas, or allowing foreign forces to intervene in Taiwan. Whether or not we will use military means and when we will use them depends on the development of the abovementioned matters. Taiwan is openly opposed to using the "one country, two systems" method of reaching reunification and this openly indicates that: Taiwan wants to follow the road of "Taiwan independence" in the future, a road which will lead to a test of military strength between the two sides of the strait. Li Teng-hui also pins hopes on the subversion of the mainland by the United States and the West as well as the interference and peaceful evolution being carried out by them. Judged from the development of things, the use of military means to settle Taiwan's separation is the eventual and only choice. When we use military means to settle reunification of the two sides of the strait and crush "Taiwan independence," we must mainly consider the interests of the broad masses of patriots in Taiwan, the degree of loss to the economic construction in Taiwan, and the price we have to pay in military and economic terms. We made preparations regarding this point a long time ago.

Three Urgent Reasons For Developing the Air Force

Air Force Commander Cao Shuangming made a speech to Shanghai Air Force Unit when a number of China-made J-18 II aircraft were commissioned into the unit. In a speech entitled: "Expedite the Building of a Modernized Air Force," he stressed the urgency for developing the air force:

1. It is to defend the motherland's territorial airspace and safeguard the socialist undertaking;
2. It is to resist hegemony and the aggression and interference of neighboring countries; and
3. It is to prepare for accomplishing the great undertaking of reunification of the motherland and for crushing "Taiwan independence" and the invasion of Taiwan by foreign countries.

Cao Shuangming: "There Is No Other Choice"

Cao Shuangming pointed out that Li Teng-hui is stepping up the effort to develop in the direction of "Taiwan independence" and to enlist and collude with the anti-China and anti-communism forces in the United States and Japan, in an attempt to turn Taiwan into an international dispute, reach the goal of separating Taiwan from Chinese soil. If things develop in this direction, we cannot other than adopt resolute and decisive military means to liberate Taiwan. There is no other choice.

Premier Says U.S. Trade Sanctions 'Unjust'

OW1404124294 Taipei Voice of Free China in English
0200 GMT 14 Apr 94

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Premier Lien Chan has blamed Washington for making what he billed as selective, unfair, and unjust decision by singling out Taiwan as its first target of trade sanction under the Pelly amendment for inadequate wildlife protection.

It is the first time that Taiwan has been hit with trade sanctions of any kind from any nation. Lien told lawmakers that this is a selective action running counter to fair and just principle as well as ignoring the concerted effort the ROC [Republic of China] Government and people have made in ecological and wildlife protection. Lien's reaction came a couple of hours after U.S. President Bill Clinton signed the measure to subject Taiwan to sanctions on the grounds that the island failed to satisfactorily end illegal commerce in rhino horns and tiger parts.

The ROC Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its deep regret and dissatisfaction with the U.S. Government's obviously unfair and unjust sanction of the ROC, it said.

'War' on Endangered Species Trade

OW1404134994 Taipei CNA in English 1300 GMT
14 Apr 94

[By Debbie Kio]

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—Taiwan is embarking on a comprehensive war against trade in endangered species products, particularly rhino horn and tiger parts, an official with the Council of Agriculture [COA] said Thursday [14 April].

The announcement comes on the heels of the US announcement Monday that it was hitting Taiwan with trade sanctions because of its unsatisfactory efforts to stop such trade.

Li Chin-lung, secretary-general of the COA, a cabinet-level organization directly in charge of carrying out Taiwan's conservation policies, said that to win the war, Taiwan will first have to carry out four major tasks requested of it in March by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

The four tasks include consolidating stocks of endangered species products, reinforcing marking of the products, accelerating the passage of a revised wildlife protection law, and tightening the crackdown on the trade, Li said.

Li said cracking down on the trade in rhino horn and tiger parts will be given top priority, and added that it would take from three to six years to fully comply with the CITES request.

Li made the pledge after a meeting between COA officials and officials from the Ministries of Finance, Economic Affairs, Justice, Education, and the Department of Health, all of which are expected to back the COA's action plan.

At the Executive Yuan, meanwhile, COA Chairman Sun Ming-hsien said a new conservation strategy would be mapped out within seven days. He also announced that a national wildlife conservation and plant protection conference will be held in mid-July.

Additionally, Sun said, another 130 conservation police will be added to the conservation army around the island, and more wildlife protection units will be established under central, provincial, and county governments.

COA efforts will also include strengthening conservation education programs and promoting information and personnel exchanges with Asian countries in conservation education, Sun said.

Taipei Gives U.S. Permission To Board Ship

OW1504144994 Taipei CNA in English 1345 GMT
15 Apr 94

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has authorized the United States to board and inspect a Taiwan trawler carrying suspected illegal Mainland Chinese immigrants, a ministry official confirmed Friday [15 April].

"The U.S. has our full support...to inspect the Jinn Yih," an official with the ministry's Department of North American Affairs told CNA on condition of anonymity.

The Kaohsiung-based Jinn Yih, according to foreign wire service reports, was first spotted by American surveillance planes Sunday, 360 kilometers southwest of San Diego and heading toward the California coast. The United States suspects the vessel is carrying about 200 mainland immigrants.

After the ship was contacted by U.S. Coast Guard cutters, however, it did an about-face and headed westward, with the cutters trailing.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry official said the information he had indicated that the Jinn Yih was still headed toward Hawaii, and would probably not turn back toward the continental United States. As of Friday, the ship was 800 kilometers southwest of San Diego.

The Jinn Yih had been a drift net fishing boat before it had its license revoked by the Council of Agriculture in March 1993. The Council said it has not kept tabs on the ship since that time.

The official said the ministry is trying to contact the owner of the ship so it can uncover information on the cargo.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE carried a report on the boat Thursday, quoting Stanley Wang, the Information Office director of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in San Francisco, which handles private Taiwan-U.S. exchanges in the absence of official diplomatic links.

Wang said in the report that the ROC is eager to combat the smuggling of illegal mainland immigrants into Taiwan, where more than 20,000 illegal mainland immigrants have been arrested over a four-year period.

International criminal syndicates generally charge residents of Fujian Province on the Chinese Mainland more than U.S.\$25,000 each to be smuggled into the United States. Once there, the immigrants typically work in harsh conditions to pay off their debts, the CHRONICLE said.

Government 'Expected' To Buy 200 Patriot Missiles

OW1504084694 Taipei CNA in English 0717 GMT
15 Apr 94

[By Bill Wang]

[Text] Washington, April 14 (CNA)—Taiwan is expected to buy some 200 patriot missiles, similar to those used by the US-led alliance in the 1991 Persian Gulf war against Iraqi Scud missiles, informed sources and the producer of Patriots said Thursday [14 April].

A spokesman for Raytheon Co. told CNA that "we expect Taiwan to buy Patriots, but we are still waiting for word from the Taiwan Government in order to finalize the deal."

He said that negotiations for the sale have been going on for sometime, and there are still some differences to be ironed out before a final deal can be reached.

Informed sources here said that the two sides have yet to agree on the price of the missiles and other matters.

The sources said that the patriot air defense system batteries Taiwan plans to purchase will be an improved version of the Patriots used in the Gulf war.

According to the US Defense Department, after studying the missile's performance in the war, the US Army and Raytheon have made both hardware and software improvements on the system aimed to increase accuracy.

Government Suspends Screening of Mainland Applications

OW1404134894 Taipei CNA in English 1305 GMT
14 Apr 94

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—Taiwan has suspended screening entry applications by Mainland Chinese citizens to protest what it said was Beijing's callous handling of the boat fire that killed 4 Taiwan tourists at the end of last month.

However, Liu Peng-chun, commissioner of the Bureau of Entry & Exit, told the press Thursday [14 April] that the government has not restricted local people from visiting their relatives on the mainland.

"Visits to the mainland are handled in accordance with the statute on relations between people on Taiwan and the mainland," Liu said. "All that visitors are required to do is report to the government prior to their departure for the mainland."

Nevertheless, he pointed out, plans by government agencies, including the ministries of education and interior, to invite 700 mainland professionals here have been halted.

The Taiwan tourists killed in the Qiandao Lake disaster were found dead along with two mainland guides and six crew members aboard a burned pleasure boat that had been taking them across the lake, which is in the eastern mainland Province of Zhejiang, on March 31. Relatives of the victims and Taiwan media have speculated that the tourists were robbed and murdered before the boat was set afire.

The incident strained relations between the two sides after Beijing refused to allow the relatives of the victims to return their bodies to Taiwan and limited their movement on the mainland earlier this week.

Also on Thursday, Premier Lien Chan again ordered relevant government agencies to help the victims' relatives seek compensation from Beijing.

UN Urged To Investigate Qiandao Accident

OW1504082394 Taipei CNA in English 0744 GMT
15 Apr 94

[By Debbie Kuo]

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—The Chinese Association for Human Rights Thursday [14 April] wrote the United Nations Human Rights Commission to call its attention to the March 31 Qiandao Lake tragedy, in which 24 Taiwan tourists mysteriously died, and to the callous handling of the case by the Mainland Chinese authorities.

Kao Yu-jen, president of the Taipei-based human rights body, urged the UN commission to request the mainland authorities conduct a full investigation into the tragedy.

In his letter to commission Chairman Peter Van Wulfften Palthe, Kao said while travel accidents are not uncommon in any country, the Qiandao Lake incident was extraordinary, and the handling of the incident was inhumane and culpable.

All 32 people aboard the ship, including the Taiwan tourists and 8 mainland Chinese crew, were burned to death in a small room on the ship's lower deck while the boat was touring a scenic lake in Zhejiang Province, Kao wrote.

Zhejiang authorities conducted autopsies on some bodies without relatives' consent, in violation of Mainland Chinese law, and all news media were barred from the scene, Kao said.

"We are saddened at the loss of so many lives, and we are also disappointed at the outright disrespect of human rights and dignity on the part of the Chinese authorities in handling the case," he said.

In another letter to Jakob Moller, chief of the Communications Branch under the United Nations Center for Human Rights, Kao said people in Taiwan are grieved at the loss of so many lives, but they are especially shocked by the culpable and incompetent behavior of the Chinese authorities in handling the incident.

Kao noted that the families were ordered to sign papers stating that the death was "accidental," despite the fact that investigations into the incident had just begun.

Although the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, Kao wrote, Taiwan is certainly a member of the international community. He said that people in Taiwan want to know the answers to several prominent questions, including:

1. Why were all 32 victims found in the small, lower deck room with only one exit?
2. Why didn't the passengers attempt to jump overboard if a fire threatened their lives, especially the boat crew, who were believed to be good swimmers?
3. Why did the communist authorities insist on cremating the bodies near the accident site and refuse requests to move the remains to nearby Hangzhou for cremation?
4. Why were Taiwan reporters barred from the site and mainland news coverage heavily screened and edited before release?

Kao appealed to the UN Human Rights Center to ensure the mainland Chinese conduct a full investigation of the case and publicize any results.

Government To Hold Tariff Talks With 4 Nations

OW1404095294 Taipei CNA in English 0718 GMT
14 Apr 94

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—Taiwan will hold bilateral tariff reduction negotiations under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) with the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand beginning April 25, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) announced Thursday [14 April].

BOFT Deputy Director-General Lin Yi-fu will represent Taiwan at the talks, to take place in Manila, Kuala Lumpur, and Bangkok respectively.

The Philippines has requested Taiwan to slash import duties on 61 items, while Thailand has asked for lower tariffs on 33 items, and Malaysia 24 items, Lin said. The tariff-cut requests focus on agricultural and fishery products, textiles, machinery equipment, and small cars, he added.

The forthcoming tariff negotiations will be the first such talks between Taiwan and Southeast Asian countries. Taiwan has held similar talks with Australia, Chile, Hungary, New Zealand, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States.

Meanwhile, similar talks between Taiwan and Japan will be held April 27-28 in Tokyo. BOFT Director-General Huang Yen-chao will lead the Taiwan delegation to the Tokyo talks.

Bilateral tariff reduction talks with GATT contracting parties are expected to help ensure Taiwan's smooth accession to the Geneva-based world trade regulating body.

Taiwan, which was accepted as a GATT observer in September 1992, hopes to become a full member by the end of this year.

European Union Reportedly Supports GATT Bid

OW1504084394 Taipei CNA in English 0736 GMT
15 Apr 94

[By M.J. Tzou and Lilian Wu]

[Text] Marrakech, Morocco, April 14 (CNA)—A European union (EU) official Thursday [14 April] extended his support for Taiwan's bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) during a meeting with Republic of China [ROC] Economics Minister P.K. Chiang.

Leon Brittan, vice president of the Commission of the European Union, said however, that the EU is concerned about Taiwan lowering its customs tariffs and removal of non-tariff trade barriers, especially those related to the import of European wine and liquor.

Brittan also asked Taiwan to bring its government procurement program and service market into line with regulations laid down in the GATT Uruguay Round accord.

Brittan said before Taiwan enters GATT it must remove trade barriers and adjust its custom tariffs.

Chiang asked Brittan to submit an EU list of desired tariff reductions as soon as possible, so that both sides could engage in bilateral talks in the near future.

Chiang, who met with Brittan for 45 minutes, was accompanied by Vice Economic Affairs Minister Shu Ke-sheng and the Board of Foreign Trade Director-General Huang Yen-chao.

Meanwhile, the Taiwan delegation to the GATT ministerial meeting here earlier met with Swiss Public Economy Minister Jean-Pascal Delamuraz.

Delamuraz and Chiang discussed Taiwan's plans to open its service market, especially the financial and insurance sectors. Chiang also asked Delamuraz to submit a tariff reduction list so that Taiwan can begin bilateral talks with the Swiss before June, when a GATT working party meeting on Taiwan's membership bid is set to meet.

Taiwan applied to join the Geneva-based world trade body in 1990 and was granted observer status in September 1992. It hopes to become a full member by the end of this year.

UK Lawmakers Seek Support for Taiwan's GATT Bid

OW1404094594 Taipei CNA in English 0727 GMT
14 Apr 94

[By C.C. Chen and Sofia Wu]

[Text] London, April 13 (CNA)—A group of influential British parliamentarians Wednesday [13 April] called for world support of Taiwan's bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Speaking at a news conference after they unveiled a report on Britain-Mainland China relations, the lawmakers also suggested that the world find a way to give Taiwan a voice in the United Nations.

The report, prepared by the House of Commons' Foreign Affairs Committee, also reviews Taiwan's role in political and economic development in the Asia-Pacific.

Noting that Taiwan is seeking increased presence on the world stage, the report says other countries can effectively help Taiwan gain a say in world affairs by supporting Taiwan's GATT bid.

As one of the world's major trading powers, the report says, Taiwan should be admitted to the Geneva-based world trade forum as soon as possible, regardless of the result of Beijing's GATT membership application.

The report notes that Taiwan has applied to join GATT as a separate customs territory, not a country. "This probably can be used as a model for Taiwan to join other international organizations," the report says.

It adds that Taiwan should be allowed a voice in the United Nations. Taiwan has been kept out of the world body since Beijing assumed the UN China seat in 1971.

The report continues that the world is obligated to persuade Communist China to continue its gradually expanding exchanges with Taiwan. It further advises the

world, particularly Communist China, to take into account Taiwan's desire for a formal place in the international community.

The report urges the British Government to further improve relations with Taiwan and better its treatment of Taiwan representatives in London.

The 110-page report is the result of a year-long study by the 11-member Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee held a series of public hearings on prospects for London-Beijing ties and its members also visited Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mainland China to collect information about developments in the three Chinese societies. The report is expected to become an important reference for the British Government to formulate its future policy toward Beijing and Taipei.

The committee's chairman, David Howell, said he was impressed by Taiwan's democratic reforms during his trip to Taipei last September.

Howell pointed out that improvements in Taipei-London relations are not related to conflicts between Britain and Mainland China over Hong Kong, which reverts to communist rule July 1, 1997.

"Britain should attach greater importance to its ties with Taiwan since Taiwan has a dynamic booming economy and a gradually maturing democratic system," Howell added.

Finance Ministry Limits Fruit Influx

OW1404094694 Taipei CNA in English 0730 GMT
14 Apr 94

[By Lilian Wu]

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—The Ministry of Finance has decided to limit the amount of fruit travelers can bring into Taiwan to two kilograms, down from the current six kgs, customs officials said Thursday [14 April].

The decision was made after years of abuse of the 6 kgs rule and after calls from customs officials to forbid the tourist import of fruit.

In 1993, the Council of Agriculture asked customs to boost its enforcement of the regulations, as illegal fruit retailers were abusing the rules by asking tourists to help them import large quantities of duty-free fruit.

The abuse caused grave concern among fruit growers in Taiwan and led the Directorate General of Customs to suggest prohibiting tourists from bringing in fruit altogether. The proposal, however, was rejected because it violated consumer rights.

The Ministry of Finance finally resolved the dispute by cutting the legal fruit import limit to 2 kilograms. The new limit will take effect after approval by Finance Minister Lin Chen-kuo.

Taipei Suing UN for Refusing Entry Into Organization

OW1304141794 Taipei CNA in English 1339 GMT 13 Apr 94

[By Sofia Wu]

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA)—Four Taiwan legislators left for the Netherlands Wednesday [13 April] to sue the United Nations in the International Court of Justice in the Hague for refusing Taiwan entry into the world body.

The four-member group, headed by Chen Tze-nan, deputy convener of the legislative caucus of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), will also visit Geneva, where they will ask the UN Commission on Human Rights to condemn Beijing for its callous handling of the Qiondao Lake disaster in southeastern China, in which 24 Taiwan tourists died.

The three other members in the group are [first name indistinct] Chang and [first name indistinct] Chen of the DPP and Tsai Chung-han of the ruling Kuomintang.

Chen said prior to his departure that the group will ask the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, which is based at the Hague, an "alternative United Nations" founded in the Netherlands in 1991 by ethnic minorities and peoples seeking independence, to file the lawsuit in the international court on behalf of Taiwan.

"It is a fact that Taiwan is a sovereign country, and it is unreasonable for the United Nations to keep us out," Chen explained.

Mainland China took Taiwan's UN seat in 1971 and has since blocked Taipei's attempts to regain membership in the world organization. Last September, the UN General Assembly, under pressure from Beijing, rejected a proposal by 10 Central American countries to have the body discuss UN membership for Taiwan.

"Our move mainly aims to arouse the attention of international news media to how unreasonably Beijing has blocked Taiwan's movements on the world stage," Chen stressed.

President Receives Philippine Agrarian Minister

OW15041081794 Taipei CNA in English 0757 GMT 15 Apr 94

[By Danielle Yang]

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Friday [15 April] told visiting Philippine Agrarian Reform Minister Ernesto Garilao that effective use of land resources can upgrade living standards and promote social welfare.

Li made the remarks while meeting with Garilao at the presidential office. Garilao was accompanied by Republic of China (ROC) Vice Foreign Minister Fang Chin-yen.

Garilao thanked the ROC for providing assistance in land reform and investment programs in his country and helping train land reform specialists over the past several years.

Taiwan's International Economic Cooperation Development Fund has extended loans of US\$23.57 million for the development of a 125-hectare Subic Bay industrial zone which began construction February 20, 1994.

Garilao also delivered a letter from Philippine President Fidel Ramos to President Li and conveyed Ramos' greetings to Li.

President Li said he met briefly with Ramos during a tour of Southeast Asia earlier this year. Li described the meeting as beneficial to mutual understanding.

Li said both countries can benefit from expanded trade ties.

Garilao arrived in Taipei Wednesday and will leave Sunday.

Two Investment Groups Visit Southeast Asia

OW1504143994 Taipei CNA in English 1328 GMT 15 Apr 94

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—A Taiwan food industry delegation left Friday [15 April] for Subic Bay in the Philippines, where it will look at investment possibilities.

Led by Fu Kuang-yen, secretary-general of the Taiwan Gourmet Powder Industrial Association, the group comprises a dozen senior business executives.

Group members include Secretary-General Shen Ta of the Taiwan Association of Frozen Food Industries, Secretary-General Wang Yuan-chuan of the Taiwan Regional Association of Carbonated Beverage Industries, and Secretary-General Shih Fu-yuan of the Taiwan Association of Frozen Vegetable and Fruit Manufacturers.

Taiwan and the Philippines are jointly building a 325-hectare industrial park in Subic Bay, and Li said Taiwan investors could use the site as a production base from which they could sell foodstuffs to neighboring Vietnam and Singapore, whose residents have a taste for Chinese food.

The delegation is scheduled to return to Taipei on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Vice Chairman Wu Kuan-hsiung of the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA) will head a mission to the Philippines and Indonesia beginning April 24.

Wu said the CETRA mission will go to Subic Bay and to Batam, Medan, Surabaya, and Jakarta in Indonesia to seek trade and investment opportunities for Taiwan's machinery manufacturers.

The visits of the two delegations are regarded as part of domestic investors' efforts to push for increased investments in Southeast Asian countries in response to the government's southern strategy.

Enterprises To Invest \$2 Billion in Indonesia

OW1304043594 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 12 Apr 94

[From the "News" program]

[Text] A ranking economic official said that state-run enterprises are expected to funnel a total of approximately \$2 billion of investment into Indonesia in the coming three years, part of the effort to comply with the government's go-south investment policy. Vice Economic Minister S.J. Lee made these remarks at a press conference held after his return to Taiwan from a 9-day trip to Indonesia as the leader of the 33-member Taipei delegation. The group comprised senior executives from state-run enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Lee said his ministry will try to speed up efforts to materialize the go-south investment policy, greatly advocated by both President Li and Premier Lien, by helping government-owned and private enterprises with investments in Southeast Asian countries, especially Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines. During the 9-day stay in Indonesia, senior executives of seven state-run enterprises and their Indonesian counterparts reached a consensus on 13 joint venture investments and technical cooperation projects.

Polish Officials Say Representative Office Possible

OW1504131694 Taipei CNA in English 1258 GMT 15 Apr 94

[By Joanna Turek and Lynn Chang]

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 (CNA)—Polish Government officials on Friday [15 April] began an eight-day visit in Taiwan, where they will hold talks with ROC [Republic of China] officials on the opening of a Polish representative office in Taipei.

Ireneusz Sekula, a former deputy prime minister, leads the first-ever parliamentary delegation to Taipei, accompanied by Marek Siwiec and Tadeusz Sytek, members of Poland's ruling coalition.

The delegation will meet with Chen Ching-jang, secretary of the National Assembly, Hsu Shui-the, secretary-general of the ruling Kuomintang, and Huang Hsui-[word indistinct], the administrative vice minister of MOFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs].

Sekula, who is currently the chairman of the Polish Central Customs Office, will also meet Jan De-ho, the ROC's director-general of customs.

Before leaving Warsaw, Sekula was optimistic about the future of Poland-Taiwan relations. "I think that in the very near future, a Polish representative office will open in Taipei," she said.

Siemens Set To Transfer Turbines to Taipower

OW1504084194 Taipei CNA in English 0722 GMT 15 Apr 94

[By T.C. Hu]

[Text] Washington, April 14 (CNA)—The state-run Taiwan Power Company will begin commercial single-cycle operation of its Hsinta plant near Tainan in mid-1995, with gas turbines and other power generation equipment provided by Siemens, a global electronics-electrical firm.

Siemens' Milwaukee-based Power Generation Group (PWU) said Thursday [14 April] that at least eight of the 15 gas turbines ordered by Taipower will be manufactured, assembled, and shipped to Taiwan soon.

With the equipment, Taipower's Hsinta plant will become the largest power plant on the island, a facility capable of producing 2,364 megawatts of electricity, or enough to power a city of more than two million residents.

When the Hsinta plant begins combined-cycle operation in 1998, it will become the world's largest power plant for 60-hertz cycle generation. Electricity in Taiwan, like in North America and several other countries in Asia, is generated on a 60-hertz cycle, it added.

The gas turbines to be installed in the Hsinta plant are worth about US\$500 million, and are Taipower's second order from Siemens. The first gas turbines manufactured at the PWU were exported to Taipower's Nan Pu Combined-Cycle Power Station in 1992.

In addition to the gas turbines, Siemens will supply five steam turbines, 15 heat recovery steam generators, plant instrumentation and controls, and other equipment to Taipower.

Taipower will begin to add the steam turbines to the Hsinta plant's gas turbine operation in late 1996.

Sri Lanka Seeking To Boost Trade Relations

OW1404094794 Taipei CNA in English 0743 GMT 14 Apr 94

[By M.J. Tzou and Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Marrakech, Morocco, April 13 (CNA)—Sri Lanka hopes to strengthen trade ties with Taiwan, Economic Affairs Minister P.K. Chiang [words indistinct] Taiwan minister made the statement after meeting with Sri

Lanka's Trade and Commerce Minister A. R. Mansoor, who is leading a delegation to the ongoing ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Chiang is heading a 15-member Taiwan delegation to the four-day GATT meeting, which opened Tuesday [12 April].

Both sides exchanged views on how to boost bilateral trade cooperation, he noted.

Chiang said he also expressed Taiwan's willingness to promote trade ties with Sri Lanka.

"I told my Sri Lanka counterpart that any bilateral relationship would be substantially strengthened if official trade offices could be established in each other's territories," he said.

The offices will certainly help protect the interests of traders and investors, thereby paving the way for increased trade exchanges, he elaborated.

The Sri Lanka minister pledged he will convey the proposal to the Colombo government and work on ways to promote trade with Taiwan, he added.

Police Director Says Island Not Drug Depot

OW1504142494 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 15 Apr 94

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—A ranking police official on Friday [15 April] denied the US accusation that Taiwan has become a drug transit center.

Lu Yu-chun, director-general of the National Police Administration, said that from 1990 through 1993,

police here seized a total of 1,092 kilograms of heroin and 3,566 kilograms of amphetamines worth a combined street value of billions of US dollars. "Without the police crackdown, those drugs would have been circulated either in Taiwan or re-exported to other countries," he said.

The US State Department submitted the 1993 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report to Congress earlier in the month, accusing Taiwan of allowing the production of illicit amphetamines and of increasingly playing a role in the laundering of drug money.

According to the report, Taiwan has become an important Southeast Asian transit center for heroin. It said movement of the drugs is difficult to detect because of Taiwan's heavy merchant marine traffic.

Wang Chun, director of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, admitted that more efforts need to be taken in the fight against drug smuggling and more money budgeted for the purpose. Only NT\$2.8 million [new Taiwan dollars] (US\$106,060) is used by Taiwan police to combat drug trafficking each year, as compared with US\$12 billion appropriated by the United States.

He also said Taiwan needs to change the law that treats drug addicts as criminals rather than as patients so that they can get help to kick their habits.

Local police seized an average of three or four kilograms of drugs each year before 1989. But the figure rose to 154 kilograms in 1991 and a stunning 810 kilograms in 1993.

Police in the central Taiwan County of Chiayi in a raid on May 11 [date as received] seized 336 kilograms of high-grade heroin, prompting Premier Lien Chan to announce a nationwide campaign against drug smuggling.

Hong Kong

PRC To Adopt Lenient Policy Toward Returning Emigrants

OW1404122094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0706 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Apr (XINHUA)—The experts of both sides of the Sino-British Liaison Group have held an informal talk on the right of residence in Hong Kong, mutual exemption of visas, and other issues. After the talk concluded, Chinese representative Chen Zuoer indicated that to encourage the Hong Kong people who have emigrated to other areas to return to Hong Kong, the Chinese side will leniently handle the question of the right of residence for these people.

Chen Zuoer said: The Chinese side welcomes Hong Kong's permanent residents of Chinese nationality who have emigrated to, and become citizens of, a foreign country to return to serve Hong Kong, because they are familiar with Hong Kong and many are experienced specialized professionals. Their return after emigrating will demonstrate that they still have feelings toward Hong Kong and China.

He stressed: To encourage Hong Kong emigrants to return, the Chinese side will adopt a fairly lenient measure to handle the question of the right of residence for those who return. However, this is to help those who return to continue serving Hong Kong. The measure is by no means aimed at encouraging those who are still in Hong Kong to emigrate to foreign countries. Chen Zuoer indicated no matter what measures are used, the Chinese side will, on the basis of relevant laws, strive to have the current relevant regulations and provisions of Hong Kong converge with the relevant provisions of the Basic Law of the future Hong Kong Autonomous Administrative Region.

Hong Kong Officials With PRC Ties Reportedly Bugged

OW1504044394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0424 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Hong Kong, April 15 (XINHUA)—A former Executive Councillor and the former treasury secretary of Hong Kong had their telephones bugged for a long time because they had close relationship with China.

This was revealed by Alex Tsui, a sacked investigator of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) during the second day of the inquiry into his sacking yesterday.

Tsui claimed he was ordered by his boss, Jim Buckle, to investigate Yeung Kai-yin, the former transport secretary and secretary for treasury, because Yeung was found to have a close relationship with the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch.

"Jim Buckle immediately wrote a report and shortly after that Yeung left the government," Tsui said.

Tsui also disclosed that former executive and legislative councillor "Rita Fan's (phones) had been bugged for a long period" in 1993.

In addition, he alleged that Buckle was preparing a political target list for use by the British Government after 1997.

"He (Buckle) told me that we had to prepare a list of names, a list of targets. The targets will first be those who are involved in corruption.. "And later the list should include political targets," he said.

The list would collect all dirty things related to the targets. And these documents would shipped to Britain after 1997, he added.

"Indeed, the ICAC has done the work of the special branch, that's true," Tsui said.

He deemed that a key reason for his dismissal was the conflict with Buckle over the change in the role of the ICAC to include political vetting.

However, ICAC official Jim Buckle issued a statement shortly after the hearing, saying what Tsui said is totally ungrounded.

Responding to the news coming to light yesterday, Fan, now a member of the Preliminary Working Committee of the Preparatory Committee for the Future Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative region, said, "I would be very concerned if what Mr. Tsui said was true."

She warned that such an "intrusion into her privacy" could shatter the long-time image of the ICAC being an independent body committed to combating corruption.

Yeung, who resigned last September after 30 year's service in the government, reacted with shock, saying his close links with XINHUA officials were a result of his work.

But he asked, "since the signing the of joint declaration in 1984, can you tell me who in the civil service has not had a close relationship with the Chinese side?"

XINHUA Criticizes UK Report on Post 1997 Period

OW1504014594 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 14 Apr 94

[By reporter Shi Lujia (2457 7627 0163)]

[Text] London, 14 Apr (XINHUA)—The British Parliament's Foreign Affairs Select Committee issued a report on Sino-British relations on 13 April, openly supporting the perverse acts of Hong Kong Governor Patten and the British Government on the Hong Kong issue.

The committee held eight hearings from July 1993 to February this year, to prepare the long report which is entitled: "Sino-British Relations Around 1997." At the hearings, many people of insight criticized Patten and the British Government's policy on the Hong Kong issue, called for setting sights on overall Sino-British relations and for cooperation with China, and opposed confrontation. However, ignoring the facts, the report asserts that Patten's constitutional reform package does not violate the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the "Basic Law," and the agreements reached between Chinese and British foreign ministers; and holds that Patten was correct in unilaterally announcing his constitutional reform package in October 1992 without consulting China beforehand. The report states the committee supports the British Government in continuing to do things in its own way and in submitting the entire political reform package to the Hong Kong Legislative Council for examination. The report says: Given the current deadlock, it is impossible to win China's cooperation by revising the reform package. On the contrary, such an act will only draw opposition from a sizable number of people on the Hong Kong Legislative Council, impair the Hong Kong Government's prestige, and may jeopardize Hong Kong's stability and economic order. For this reason, the committee "supports the foreign secretary in refusing to strike a deal with China," and says the Hong Kong governor should submit "as soon as possible" the entire bill to the legislative council for examination.

Without the least reason, the report blames China for the slow progress in Sino-British Joint Liaison Group talks, claiming that, if China continues to obstruct the group from holding further talks, the Hong Kong Government will have no choice but to submit the necessary legislation to the legislative council so Hong Kong's laws can be revised and made regionally-oriented before sovereignty is transferred to China.

Moreover, in the "political and foreign relations" section, the report suggests relations between the British Parliament and Taiwan's Legislative Yuan be strengthened; and urges the British Government to re-examine the status of Taiwan's office in Britain and to relax restrictions on it. The report also encourages Britain to discuss the so-called Tibet human rights issue, blatantly interfering in China's internal affairs.

Observers here have pointed out that, at a time when Sino-British relations are already in a very difficult state because of Britain's perverse acts over the Hong Kong issue, the British Parliament's Foreign Affairs Select Committee report will inevitably create more adverse effects on relations between the two countries; therefore, the report should attract people's attention.

XINHUA Hong Kong Branch on UK Parliament Report

HK1404151394 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1140 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Hong Kong 14 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The XINHUA News Agency Hong Kong Branch

spokesman today made a statement on the report on Sino-British relations issued by the British Parliament Foreign Affairs Select Committee. The following is the full text of the statement:

We have yet to see the full text of the "report." Judging from the excerpts that have been revealed so far, we can see that the report by the British Parliament Foreign Affairs Select Committee has ignored the objective fact that Chris Patten's political reform package violated the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the understandings reached between the Chinese and British governments, refused to adopt the suggestions of some official British participants that the British government resume cooperation on the basis of the agreements between the two sides, deliberately confused the truth, supported the British Government's policy of further confrontation with China, boosted Chris Patten's "three violations" political reform package, openly recommended that Britain play the "international card" on the Hong Kong issue, and openly advocate intervening in Taiwan and Tibet, which are China's internal affairs. The "report" also made wanton and unreasonable attacks on certain provisions in the Basic Law of the PRC Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The report is a negative example; it makes people see how veteran colonialists racked their brains in exploiting every opportunity to continue their colonial rule and influence in Hong Kong. However, all these efforts are futile. Nobody can change the Chinese Government's determination to reclaim Hong Kong and restore sovereignty over it as scheduled in 1997. The Chinese Government has announced more than once: We will establish the first government and legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Basic Law and National People's Congress resolutions. No decisions made unilaterally by Britain during the transition period on key issues straddling 1997 will be recognized by China.

Papers Criticize UK Foreign Affairs Committee Report

OW1404125894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236
GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Hong Kong, April 14 (XINHUA)—Some Hong Kong newspapers criticized the report released yesterday by the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee as a "negative example", "self-contradictory policy" and "challenging report" in editorials published today.

"WEN WEI PO" said the report rendered a firm support to Chris Patten, the governor of Hong Kong, and his political constitutional reform scheme. It also declared that the British side would take its own action in the latter half of the transitional period.

This showed the intention of the British Government not to adhere to the principles of the Basic Law, and to refuse to work for a smooth transfer of power in Hong

Kong and try to put up new obstacles for the formation of the future government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The aim of pursuing a tough policy toward China by the John Major administration is to win support of the British Parliament and alleviate its domestic pressure, the paper said.

The "HONG KONG COMMERCIAL DAILY" said, analysing suggestions raised in the report, one can see the British government is self-contradictory in its policy toward China.

For instance, it said, the report admits China will turn into an economic power in the next century and there is a need to keep a good relationship with China on the one hand, but advises the British Parliament to develop ties with Taiwan on the other hand.

It is known to anyone that China opposes the policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan". If the British Government get in touch with Taiwan, its relationship with China will sure to fall back.

In addition, the report showed a wish to solve the Sino-British dispute over Hong Kong, but at the same time supported Governor Patten in his bid to deliver to the legislative council his political reform bill, which China strongly opposed, the paper added.

The "TA KUNG PAO" described the report as a "challenging report". It interfered in China's internal affairs without using any packing, it said.

It will be fruitless for the British Foreign Affairs Select Committee to cover up the fact that the British side sabotaged the Sino-British negotiations on the 1994-94 electoral arrangements in Hong Kong, the paper said.

Editorial Views Report on Reform, Sino-UK Ties

HK1404070094 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Apr 94 p 20

[Editorial: "Questions of Policy"]

[Text] The conclusions of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee are as unremarkable as expected. Having no power to alter British Government policy, and with no influence over China (except perhaps in provoking further outbursts of venom over British perfidy), the committee has largely confined itself to voicing support for the Governor's political reform proposals.

It endorses Chris Patten's handling of the reform package and the thinking behind it - even though it warns that the Government will have to weigh up how far China will be prepared to use economic weapons as a reprisal for democratic changes here and admits that Britain will be powerless to prevent China disbanding the Legislative Council elected in 1995.

Given the all-party support the Governor's policies have enjoyed to date, any different conclusion would have been astonishing. The Governor need not fear his stance will be undermined by Parliament in such a public manner, whatever may happen behind the scenes at the Foreign Office.

But in areas where it has gone out on a limb, the committee deserves a serious hearing. On matters of citizenship, it recommends that both the wives and widows of ex-servicemen and the non-Chinese ethnic minority population should be given full British citizenship.

It also has come out in support of proposals for a statutory Human Rights Commission, despite the negative attitude of the Hong Kong Government, and the Governor's assumption that this would antagonise China. The committee has been more outspoken on China's human rights record than anyone in the British or Hong Kong governments, and is scornful of those who claim to detect "significant progress" on this front.

Sadly, the ruling Conservative Party is too bound up in its own internal problems at present to heed the awkward suggestions of an all-party foreign affairs watchdog. Nevertheless, other Members of Parliament will take note. There is still hope the committee's positions will prompt some tough questioning of Government policy in future debates on Hong Kong, immigration and human rights.

Qian Qichen Hopeful of 'Steady Transition' in Hong Kong

HK1504131794 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1030 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (CNS)—Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Qian Qichen met the director of the Hong Kong newspaper TA KUNG PAO, Mr. Wang Guohua, and the chief editor, Mr. Tsang Tak-shing, at the Diaoyutai State Guest House today. Mr. Qian was also interviewed on this occasion on a number of issues covering Hong Kong, Taiwan, the international community, and China's foreign affairs.

On the Hong Kong issue, Mr. Qian pointed out that a breakdown of negotiations between the Chinese and the British sides mainly affected the transition of the legislative body but not the administrative structure because it is subject to a major change, including the replacement of the administrative head but not the general civil servants. The legislative body should have remained intact through to 1997 but now it will have to be reelected. Other matters will be handled in accordance with the Basic Law and the Sino-British Joint Declaration. This meant that it was just a partial breakdown while the "one country two systems" will be adopted.

Mr. Qian said further that there would be no direct transition of the three-tier assembly to be seen in the 1994 and 1995 elections to be held unilaterally by the

British Hong Kong Government. It was, he said, up to the future special administrative region to set up another administrative structure by holding another election which would be based on the Basic Law and on the actual situation at that time.

Mr. Qian said that hopefully a steady transition was possible with concerted efforts by the Hong Kong people.

Editorial Criticizes Foreign Affairs Committee Report

HK1504061894 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 Apr 94 p 2

[Editorial: "China Firm on Its Own Agenda"]

[Text] Those who believe Hong Kong to be the centre of the universe will still be cheering the British Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC) report long after others have forgotten it.

The down-to-earth majority will merely find confirmation that a handful of people in London, as in Hong Kong, remain mired in Tiananmen, long after the world and events have moved on.

Or are they using Tiananmen to inflate their own egos and one of several justifications for unstinting support of Governor Chris Patten's brand of political reforms for Hong Kong.

They also seem to be doing it in a most provocative fashion: urging self-determination for Tibet, strengthening diplomatic ties with Taiwan, calling for amendment to the Basic Law, as well as the internationalisation of Hong Kong.

It is unlikely that China will be provoked. Having decided to go its own way with the British abandonment of "convergence" and the "through train", Beijing will be inclined to ignore this toothless tiger and carry out its own plans for Hong Kong in 1997.

The non-reaction cannot be unexpected to members of the FAC. Nor indeed, the British government. Sir Percy Cradock told them as much.

To quote the sinologist and architect on the British side of the Joint Declaration: "We have no legal obligation to put forward the Patten reforms... we have a moral and a political responsibility to push democracy as far as we can in Hong Kong in special circumstances.

"But that certainly does not cover pushing democracy to the point where the Chinese carry out a vicious backlash and undo much of what you have done before... It is of little benefit and of great damage to set up disputed arrangements which are merely going to be torn down in 1997 when the Chinese take over."

As sure as the sun rises that will now come to pass. And Beijing will do it without further discussion.

China's ambassador Mr Ma Yuzhen put it even more succinctly to the FAC: "You may be aware of a prevalent view expressed by some senior British officials that they do not believe China will re-establish Hong Kong's three-tier councils for fear of international pressure.

"May I say they are grossly mistaken if they really think so. In the absence of an agreement between China and Britain, China will definitely disband and re-establish Hong Kong's three-tier councils on 1 July 1997.

"As a matter of course, China will re-establish Hong Kong's three-tier councils in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law. To say otherwise... is irresponsible and misleading to the British public and the people of Hong Kong."

Sir Percy thinks Hong Kong people will pay a price for this. The down-to-earth will find little solace in agreeing with him.

Official Discusses Timing of Hong Kong Recovery

HK1304075294 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 4, 5 Apr 94 p 25

[By Chen Wei-ming (7115 1792 0682)]

[Text]The British Keep Neither Faith Nor Dignity

According to a source in Beijing, an authoritative CPC person talked about the situation in Hong Kong in early March. He pointed out that the British unilaterally disrupted the Sino-British Joint Declaration, unilaterally tore up agreements reached between the governments of the two countries, and publicly declared that those agreements were not binding. Such an act was unexpectedly committed in the 1990's, and by a state which claims to be democratic. This has exposed to the world the reputation of the so-called democratic state. How can its sincerity be trusted if it showed no consideration for its own dignity?

The authoritative person said: The British chose confrontation. Let them do it for as long as they wish. However, they must be clear that they cannot capitalize on Hong Kong for this purpose without end. We will not allow Britain or any hegemonist to lead us by the nose. The People's Government of China is not a government under the Ching Dynasty, nor like the Kuomintang Government, nor like Argentina, which can be bullied by military means. The British must be aware that if they go on with the confrontation, they will not attain their political motives. Conversely, they will lose the interests they originally had. We will certainly eliminate the influence of colonialism in Hong Kong, otherwise, we will not be able to justify ourselves to the Chinese nation. The era in which China was oppressed and controlled by others ended 45 years ago. If the British are unwilling to cooperate with us, we will no longer stretch out our hands in cooperation. It looks as if the tension and deterioration of the Sino-British relations will go on until

the next century. China Keeps a Close Watch Over the Trends in Hong Kong [subhead]

The source added: A senior CPC official said recently at a discussion with nonparty personalities that after the foundation of cooperation was disrupted by the British, the CPC would keep a closer watch over British moves in politics, economics, and society in Hong Kong during the transition period, in accordance with Deng Xiaoping's instructions on the Hong Kong issue. He said: We have clearly indicated that since the British chose to have confrontation rather than cooperation with China, all affairs unilaterally arranged by the British side must be terminated on 30 June 1997, and they will be examined and approved again by the sovereign state according to the Basic Law after the sovereignty of Hong Kong is handed over and the colonial rule put to an end. The "three-tier council system" masterminded and formed by the British side will also be terminated on 30 June 1997 as well. Some people spread the rumor that the British-style parliamentary system will remain in force after 1997. This is an idle dream, as well as cheap swindling, of the colonialists.

The aforementioned official continued: Moreover, we have clearly and repeatedly said that if drastic political changes, turbulences, disturbances, or a runaway situation emerge during the transition period, and if people plot to turn Hong Kong into an international political city, which will lead to economic chaos in Hong Kong, we will be forced to reconsider the timing and mode of recovering Hong Kong.

The official further said: We do not hope that such drastic changes, turbulences, disturbances, or a runaway situation will emerge, because Hong Kong is a territory of China, and Hong Kong compatriots are Chinese. The achievements made by Hong Kong in its construction are chiefly a crystallization of wisdom and diligence of the Hong Kong compatriots. However, as the British are playing their old tricks before pulling out of the colony, we must be prepared for the worst. Otherwise, we will commit a glaring blunder toward the Chinese nation and the Chinese people.

Government Continues Vietnamese Repatriation Program

OW1404121894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 14 Apr 94

[Text] Hong Kong, April 14 (XINHUA)—The Government of Hong Kong sent 117 Vietnamese boat people back home today, under the voluntary repatriation program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, despite a series of riots being continued at local detention centers.

The Vietnamese sent back home today included 51 men, 29 women, 22 boys and 15 girls.

This brought to 3,425 the total number of Vietnamese migrants who had returned voluntarily this year, and to 42,038 the total number of returnees since the program started in March 1989.

Vietnamese boat people in the detention centers on the territory staged one after another rounds of demonstrations and hunger strikes since the multi-national meeting held in Geneva in February this year passed a proposal on the Vietnamese repatriation.

In a conflict at Whitehead Detention Center between Hong Kong police and camp prisoners last week, over 200 Vietnamese were hurt. A total of 557 canisters of tear-gas were reportedly fired at the detention center.

Study Reportedly Sees Plot To Undermine Economy

HK1304102994 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 13 Apr 94 p 1

["Exclusive" by China editor Cary Huang]

[Text] Beijing is moving to press the Hong Kong government to change its newly formulated financial policy, which Chinese researchers claim to be a plot to create a "bubble economy" that will burst after 1997.

A research report suggests Beijing should urge the Hong Kong government to clamp down on speculative activities in the real estate market.

It proposes that the Chinese government should negotiate with the Hong Kong authorities to increase land supply and speed up the redevelopment of land in urban areas, thus easing the short supply of housing and cooling down the bubble economy created by property speculation.

It says overheating in the property market has greatly worsened Hong Kong's investment environment and undermined its status as an international business centre.

Chinese sources said yesterday that the report, jointly prepared by researchers from China-funded institutions and enterprises in the territory concluded that the Hong Kong government had amended its long-term financial policy to create a bubble economy in the runup to 1997.

Last month's 1993-94 Budget report presented to the Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary indicated a policy change by the authorities, Chinese sources cited the research findings as saying.

Following the breakdown of the 17-round marathon Sino-British talks over constitutional reform, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office ordered local China-funded research institutions to conduct an overall study into the Hong Kong government's financial and economic policies in the later transitional period.

It was aimed at exposing any plot by the British to undermine Hong Kong's economy after its attempts in the political field failed.

The report said the Hong Kong government had moved to undermine the territory's financial basis by cutting its revenue structure. It had narrowed the tax base by cutting corporate tax from 17.5 per cent to 16.5 per cent and increasing the income tax allowance.

It said the corporate tax of 17.5 per cent was the lowest in the world as far as ratio was concerned, and the smallest in the world regarding share of total government revenue.

The report said every government should depend for its revenue mainly on direct taxation—corporate and personal income tax—as both reflected the overall economic situation of a community.

But the government had amended its financial policy to shift its revenue sources from healthy economic growth to speculative activities in property and stock markets.

"It sounds like repeating the experiences in South America in the 19th century," said a Chinese economic source referring to the bubble economy created by colonists.

The Hong Kong government was to blame for the overheated property market, and was the biggest speculator in the territory. Through encouraging speculative activities on the real estate market and receiving as much as 75 per cent of its revenue from the sector, the government was capable of cutting a healthy, substantial and steady revenue from other sectors.

The revenue structure was an apparent plot to undermine the financial position of the future Special Administrative Region government.

Local NPC Deputies Request Text of Xi Yang Verdict

HK1304102494 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 13 Apr 94 p 4

[By M.Y. Sung]

[Text] Twenty local deputies to China's National People's Congress (NPC) have signed a letter requesting the full text of the verdict against jailed Hong Kong journalist Xi Yang.

They decided to press ahead with the request despite China's decision earlier this week to issue a statement on the offences allegedly committed by the Ming Pao reporter.

Eight deputies did not sign the letter.

Xi, a Chinese national living in Hong Kong, was arrested in Beijing late last year on charges of espionage and stealing state banking secrets.

He was tried in a closed court and sentenced to 12 years in prison.

In the past two days, local deputy Peter Wong has collected 20 signatures from the 28 NPC local deputies for a letter to NPC chairman Qiao Shi requesting a full text of the verdict against Xi.

Among those who did not sign were Xinhua News Agency director Zhou Nan and his assistant Lee Wui-ting.

Surveyor Kan Fook-ye also refused to sign because, he said, it insinuated China had mishandled the case.

Educator Wong Kwong-hon refused to sign the letter because he did not want to be involved in the controversy over the case.

"I believe the verdict is reasonable under the Chinese judiciary system," he said.

Territory To Suffer Effects of Taiwan's Mainland Travel Ban

HK1404065294 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English 14 Apr 94 p 4

[By Michael Bociurkiw]

[Text] Facing an abrupt decline of up to 70 percent of inbound tourists from Taiwan, Hong Kong's tourism industry appealed to Taipei yesterday to reconsider its ban on tour groups visiting China. Howard Young, Legislative Council representative for the tourism industry, said the ban, imposed by Taipei in response to China's handling of the deaths of 24 Taiwan citizens in a fire aboard a boat in Zhejiang last month, was "bad for Hong Kong".

A Taiwan travel agent predicted there could be as much as a 70 percent decrease in Taiwanese arrivals in the territory.

A spokesman for the Taiwan Travel Agents Association said cancellations from customers planning to travel to China had been pouring in since the boat tragedy. With 1.8 million Taiwan residents entering Hong Kong last year, many of them en route to China, the impact of the ban on the territory could be formidable.

Taiwan is Hong Kong's No 1 tourism market, accounting for almost 20 per cent of all tourist arrivals.

Although not all China bound Taiwanese tourists stop in Hong Kong, those who do spend far more than the average tourist. HKTA [Hong Kong Tourist Association] figures show Taiwan tourists spent \$13.9bn here last year.

The HKTA spokeswoman, Penny Byrne, said that since the ban applied only to group travel, the territory would not be as adversely affected as thought.

"Companies that specialise in group tour traffic will be hurt," Byrne said, adding that medium range hotels and retailers would feel the pinch the most.

Airlines which carry Taiwanese tourists to China are also expected to feel a significant impact, at least in the short term. These include Cathay Pacific, China Airlines and Dragonair.

A Dragonair spokesman said: "There must be some short-term impact."

A Taipei official at Cathay Pacific, which has up to 15 flights a day to Taiwan, said the carrier had already begun to notice a drop-off in demand for Hong Kong-bound seats.

"We have seen some cancellations, mainly on group travel to China," he said.

A Cathay official said that because only 20 per cent of China-bound travellers came in groups, the airline did not expect to be severely affected.

Cathay estimates about 60 per cent of passengers boarding its Hong Kong flights go to China.

Hunter Eu, deputy director general of the Taiwan Tourism Bureau, said Hong Kong would definitely feel the ban.

One Taiwanese airline official said outbound travel to China was on the decline even before the boat tragedy as many tour groups had come back from China complaining about horrendous service.

Official Denies Helping PRC Stop State Secret Smuggling

HK1304095394 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English 13 Apr 94 p 2

[By Billy Adams]

[Text] Hong Kong's senior customs official last night dismissed claims that the department is helping China crackdown on the smuggling of state secrets into the territory.

The Beijing-funded Hong Kong China News Service reported yesterday that Hong Kong last year passed to Shenzhen authorities 49 cases of "official document" smuggling.

Mainland customs officials said Chinese tourists wanted to sell economic and trade secrets.

Last night a legislator, Emily Lau, accused Beijing of "muddying the waters" by releasing the report soon after journalist Xi Yang was jailed for stealing economic secrets.

Don Watson, the Customs and Excise commissioner, said no documents were given to Chinese authorities.

"We have co-operation with the Chinese on a number of issues but not official documents," he said.

Mainland customs officials reported 20 cases of tourists trying to smuggle classified documents out of China in the first three months of this year.

'Most Developed County' Opens Trade Fair in Hong Kong

OW1304141394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Hong Kong, April 13 (XINHUA)—China's most developed county—Wuxi, Jiangsu Province—today opened a four-day trade fair in Hong Kong today, offering 50 projects involving about 100 million U.S. dollars.

The projects include an iron and steel plant, a power station, super markets, a gas plant, a sewage disposal factory and land releasing.

This is the second time Wuxi has given a trade fair in the territory since last year.

Wuxi is claimed to be the no. 1 county among China's top 100 counties for two successive years because of its economic and social development.

In 1993, its GNP was 12.54 billion yuan (about 1.44 billion U.S. dollars), with a total industrial and agricultural output value of 48.024 billion yuan (about 5.52 billion U.S. dollars) and its exports were valued at 6.6 billion yuan (about 0.76 billion U.S. dollars), ranking first in China.

Macao

Commentator Lauds Sino-Portuguese Declaration Anniversary

HK1504121494 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 94 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Friendly Cooperation, Smooth Transition—Greeting the Seventh Anniversary of the Signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on Macao"]

[Text] Today is the day to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the signing of the joint declaration on the Macao issue between our government and the Portuguese Government. This date of great significance coincides with the visit to China by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, who came to China to sign the joint declaration seven years ago. We warmly celebrate the seventh anniversary of the signing of the joint declaration and wish the current visit of Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva full success.

The Macao question is one left behind by history. Our country, following Comrade Deng Xiaoping's great concept of "one country, two systems," began talks in

Beijing in June 1986 with the Portuguese Government on solving the Macao question. Based on a friendly, frank, and pragmatic spirit, both sides reached an agreement after a short period of nine months and, on 13 April 1987, officially signed the joint declaration on the Macao issue. The joint declaration stipulates that the Macao region is Chinese territory, that the Chinese Government will resume sovereignty over Macao on 20 December 1999, that by then the Macao Special Administrative Region of the PRC will be established and will practice "one country, two systems," that Macao's current social and economic systems and way of life will remain unchanged and its laws will basically remain unchanged, and that, during Macao's transition period, the Portuguese Government will be responsible for administering Macao, and will continue to promote Macao's economic development and maintain its social stability, while the Chinese Government will cooperate in this area. The Sino-Portuguese joint declaration is a historic document of profound significance and has established a model for solving problems between countries left behind by history. The signing of the joint declaration enabled bilateral relations between China and Portugal to enter a new stage.

In March 1993, the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress examined and passed the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administration Region of the PRC. The Basic Law is Macao's fundamental law and has fixed in legal form the Chinese Government's basic principles and policies toward Macao as explained in the Sino-Portuguese joint declaration. It provides concrete regulations for the main contents of Macao's social, political, economic, cultural and other fundamental systems and has been warmly welcomed and extensively supported by the Macao compatriots.

Over the past seven years since the signing of the joint declaration, the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Portugal have developed smoothly. In recent years, the mutual visits by the senior leaders of China and Portugal have forcefully promoted the development of bilateral relations as well as the friendly cooperation between China and Portugal on the Macao question. Both the Chinese and Portuguese sides have seriously implemented the joint declaration and have carried out very fruitful cooperation. The Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group has held 19 plenary sessions and many expert conferences. Both sides have made headway in a series of problems faced by Macao during the transition period, such as language, public service, law, and Macao's bid to join the relevant international organizations; both sides also successfully solved the problems of financing the construction of the Macao International Airport and the domain of aviation agreement. In recent years, the completion of large projects in Macao one after another have injected new vigor into Macao's economic development. Macao enjoys social stability and economic development, and its residents live and work happily. The sincerity and friendly cooperation between the Chinese and Portuguese sides in implementing the joint declaration is the

guarantee for maintaining Macao's stability and development. Seriously implementing the joint declaration and realizing Macao's steady transition and smooth transfer of power in 1999 are in the common interest of both China and Portugal. Practice has proven that cooperation is good for both the Chinese and Portuguese sides and is good for Macao as well.

At present, Macao has approximately five years left in its transition period, and both the Chinese and Portuguese sides are facing some difficult tasks. As long as both sides set store for the overall situation of Macao's stability and development and consistently stick to close consultations and strengthen friendly cooperation, they can surely solve various problems arising from Macao's transition period and can create conducive conditions for Macao's steady transition and smooth transfer of power. We believe that, with friendly cooperation and common efforts by both the Chinese and Portuguese sides, Macao's steady transition and smooth transfer of power can surely be realized.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Macao Citizenship

OW1504100494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0939
GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has no intention to force Macao residents of Portuguese decedent born in Macao to become Chinese citizens, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The spokesman was answering a question from a correspondent who asked, "some of the Macao citizens very worry about losing their present Portuguese citizenship after 1999, and the Portuguese Government is much concerned about this. What is your comment on it?"

He said that the question of citizenship for Macao residents of Portuguese decedent who were born in Macao could be properly solved through consultations by the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group.

The spokesman said that the general attitude of the Chinese Government is as follows:

- Consistence with principles laid down in the Chinese Nationality Law;
- Being mindful of Macao's history and reality;
- And respect for the free will of the persons in question and freedom of choice in deciding one's nationality.

He said that the Chinese Government has no intention to force Macao citizens of Portuguese decedent born in Macao to become Chinese citizens and "we hope that they will remove misgivings and continue to live in Macao".

XINHUA Official Discusses Macao Issue

OW1304131594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306
GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Macao, April 13 (XINHUA)—Director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Macao Branch Guo Dongpo today expressed his hope that China and Portugal further their friendly cooperation on Macao issue.

In his brief speech here congratulating the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration, Guo said as a historic document with profound significance, the joint declaration has set a good example for the countries to deal with questions left over by history.

Guo said that practice has shown that the joint declaration has played a role of guaranteeing the smooth transition and stable development in Macao.

He also expressed the hope that the two governments of China and Portugal continue to implement the joint declaration conscientiously in a bid to guarantee the smooth settlement of various matters in the transitional period in Macao.

Further Comments by XINHUA Official

OW1304162694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530
GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Macao, April 13 (XINHUA)—Guo Dongpo, director of Xinhua News Agency Macao branch made a brief speech here today congratulating the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration and hoping the Governments of China and Portugal to further their friendly cooperation on the Macao issue.

Saying it a historic document with profound significance, Guo said that the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration has set a good example for handling questions between countries left over by history.

He said, bilateral relations between the Governments of China and Portugal have reached a new historical stage following the signing of the joint declaration. The

friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries have developed continuously and smoothly.

Guo pointed out that experiences have shown that the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration has played a role of guaranteeing the smooth transition and stable development of Macao.

He also expressed the hope that the Governments of China and Portugal will continue to implement the joint declaration conscientiously, in a bid to guarantee the smooth settlement of various matters in the transitional period, stable development and smooth transfer of power in Macao.

Macao Exhibition of Mainland's Universities Closes

OW1304112694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846
GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Macao, April 13 (XINHUA)—A five-day exhibition about the universities and colleges from China's mainland closed here today.

Contents of the exhibition cover teaching programs, contents of courses and general situations of the mainland's universities.

Sponsored by the Chinese State Education Commission and Macao Education and Youth Administration, the exhibition is aimed at helping Macao students have a better knowledge of contents of courses of universities and colleges on China's mainland and providing guide for them to further higher studies on China's mainland.

A total of 19 universities and colleges from China's mainland including Beijing University, Qinghua University, Zhongshan University, Wuhan University, Tongji University, Beijing Teachers' University, Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages, Beijing University of Science and Engineering and many other famous universities of China.

In another development, 95 Macao students have signed for entrance examinations of postgraduate of China's several brand universities earlier this year and there was also marked increase in number of undergraduates.

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